The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

DEESS GOODS.

CHEAP

SPECIAL BARGAINS. Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV.,

in opening daily new Novelties in all kinds of "low priced Dress Goods" in all the latest designs and feets, and at most attractive prices.

Note the following:

Wool De Beiges, worth 40c. I Wool Mattlesse Beiges. at 35c, worth 50c. rette Suitings, new, at 25c, worth 37je.

Fine Serges, dark and light shades, 15 worth 25c. ttlesse Mixtures. at 18e, worth 30c.

All Wool Bourette. superior quality at 60c. selling everywhere at 75c. 500 pcs. Pin Heads Checks. at 12je, worth 25c

these goods, including many oth-compose the finest and best as-tment ever offered at these LOW

NOVELTIES

FINE DRESS GOODS. which they display an Elegan act, including many exclusive ies of their own importation.

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., MANUFACTURE BEST GOODS.

AND MAKE THE LOWEST PRICES. TERMS:

6 per cent off-60 days. 6 per cent off-30 days. 7 per cent off--10 days.

PROPOSALS. WANTED.

his for Planking Certain Streets in Laporte, Ind.

Laporte, Ind.

depreposals will be received by the City of a special supposals will be received by the City of a special supposal supposals and succordance with plans effections now on file in the office of the office of the state of the supposal supposals and supposals of the supposals of the undersigned Board sit improvements of said city, conditioned a bidder will enter into a contract for the whole at the supposal supposals of the supposals of the work, or the whole or any part of the work, or the whole or any part of the work, or the whole or any part of the work, or the whole or any part of the work, or the whole or any part of the work, or the whole or any part of the work, or the whole or any part of the work. The will be made on completion of work. Copies has and specifications will be furnished thation. The right of rejecting any and is reserved. All bids should be addressed at I. Ressier, City Cierk, Laporte, Ind. to Cummon Council of the City of Laporte:

MORGAN H. WEIR.

WILLIAM POWLER,

EDWIN T. RATHBUN,

Board of Public Improvements.

STARCH.

ERKENBRECHER'S n-Ton Starch Pare. Odorless, and Chemi-

susceptible of the highest most lasting Polish.

possesses greater strength of than other trade brands.

packed in Pound Parcels.

sight guaranteed.

costs less money than any thin the World.

manufactured in the heart of possess occas region of the

is Sold universally in America Grocers and Dealers. Is annual consumption reaches centy Fillion Pounds.

REW ERKENBRECHER,
CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

PAYOR & KNAUSS.

Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago.

SURMER RESORTS. ARRAGANSETT HOTEL Providence, R. I.

The magnificent hotel; one of the finest in the reception of guesta, is now open for the reception of guesta.

Providence, is now open for the reception of guesta.

L. H. HUMPHREYS. Proprietor GUSINESS CARDS. TO THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH MERCHANT TAILORING.

A YEAR.

Don't You Want to Join?

When you step into one of those Elaborate Tailoring Establishments and see, up in one corner, one cutter at work, did it ever strike you that the whole expenses of that establishment, store and personal, must be paid by the profit of that one man's work; and, if so, that you must CONTRIBUTE (if you order a suit) at least \$20, perhaps \$25 ? Just think over the matter and see if there isn't some point in the above suggestion. We have now six cutters working till 9 o'clock every night. Six Suits is considered a fair day's work for one man, so you see that day's work for one man, so you see that we are turning out at least 86 Suits a day, or say 900 a month; if we made \$5 profit on each Suit, result, monthly, \$4,500, or \$54,000 per annum. GEN-TLEMEN OF CHICAGO, throw off any prejudice you may have, and come in and investigate. We will prove to you by our WORKMANSHIP that the difference between our prices and these great Artist Tailors are from \$10 to \$20, and every dollar of it is clear profit to them (if they buy goods as cheap as we do) and clear loss to you, for our goods shall be equal in every respect. We are increasing our facilities with our increasing business, and our prices will be less as the business increases. The time may come when we can make you a Suit for a profit of \$2 and then clear \$1,000 a day.

"SHH!"

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Tailor-Clothiers and Square-Dealers in all Goods worn by the Man—kind. BOSTON SOUARE-DEALING HOUSE CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STR Branch, 532 Milwankee-av., cor. Rucker-st.

Open Every Night Until 9. Messrs. E. & J. Burke, GENERAL AGENTS

BOLLINGER CHAMPAGNE,

Received the following Letter from House in England:

FOR

I am sure you will be gratified to hear that the Court of St. James have chosen Bollinger Champagns for their special consumption, in preference to all the other shippers, and that upwards of TWO-THIRDS of the entire quantity required will no for this brand; and I may also add, that I have received an order from B. H. H. the Frince of Wales for a supply of SILLERY BEC (another brand of Bollinger) of the leed vintage.

GROMMES & ULLRICH 199-203 Randolph-st.,

re the Western Agents for Bollinger Cham-ages, the most delicate Wine imported. It rich and full, with elegant bouquet and refect delicacy of flavor, and the exact de-ree of dryness to please the most fastid-

SHIRTS, Etc. SHIRTS

Having always used much heavier Linens in our Shirts, than are ordinarily used, thus adding to their service, and having our cutting and manufacturing done with greater skill and care than are ordinarily taken, our Shirt business has grown to be the equal of any half dosen competitors combined. Sat-

WILSON BROS.

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago, 69 and 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis. AUCTION SALES.

DOYLE'S JAPANESE ART COLLECTION RARE AND VALUABLE

Bronzes, Porcelain, Faience, Bric-a-Brac, Lacquer, Cloisonnee, Marquetrie. The famous Hizen & Bishu Mammoth Vases and Cuspadores. Very rich assortment of Japanese Screens, together with a great variety of Japanese Ornamental Wares, very choice Embroideries, etc.,

AT AUCTION Tuesday and Wednesday, April 23 and 24, at Butters' salesrooms. 174 East Randolph-st., sales commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Oatsloques will be ready on Monday. Ladies are particularly invited to attend the sale. The collection is choice and varied, and deserves the strenton of the public.

ORGANS. SOORGANS.

58,000

Two New Styles Just Out.
Send for Price- Lists.

VERY DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES TO RENT In 155 LaSalle-st.,

Corner of Arcade-court. Ope suite of four rooms, with two vaults, and one slike of two rooms with vault, and one single room ith vault. No better location in the city.

Apply to MEADE & COE, 185 LaSalle-st.

Pine Offices and Association Rooms With use of Elevator, in American Express Building for rent low to responsible tenants.

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Pain. Gold und Nicke brimmed, and SLATE MANTHES. PROBASCO & RUMINET TO STATE-OT. FOREIGN.

A Mere Glimpse Afforded at Present Diplomatic Operations.

The Haggling Consequent upon Discussion of Simultaneous Withdrawal.

Avowed Mutual Distrust Likely to Greatly Delay Any Agreement.

Russia Also Much in Fear of Turkish Duplicity.

The Indian Government Pushing War Preparations with Great Energy.

Russian Occupation of Bucharest Daily Becoming More Improbable.

One Hundred and Fifty-six Fishermen Drowned Off the Coast of Spain.

The Great Disturbance of the Labor Equilibrium in England.

> THE SITUATION. A CONGRESS WILL MEET.

New York, April 23—4 a. m.—A London special says: "A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that the German and Austrian Ambassadors at the Russian Imperial Court give it as their settled conviction that the Congress will now assemble. This information was obtained from interviews had on Saturday evening with the two Ambassadors by a prom diplomatist at the St. Petersburg Court.

"It is considered in well-informed circles that Minister Layard's movement regarding English subjects indicates the early withdrawal of the British Ambassador."

> THE EAST. INNER GLIMPSES.

LONDON, April 21.-A St. Petersburg corre spondent telegraphs that the principle of sim-ultaneous withdrawal of Russians and English from the immediate neighborhood of Constanti-nople was accepted in London and St. Petersburg, but, as soon as its application come to be discussed, serious difficulties arose. Each party was afraid of losing by the transaction. The Russians think if the British fleet retires to Besika Bay they ought to withdraw only a day's march. The English maintain that they ought to withdraw to Adrianople, which is twenty-four hours' railway journey distant from Con-

ANOTHER DISTURBING ELEMENT is a fear that the Porte may take advantage, in the absence of foreign forces, to increase the land fortifications or close the Dardanelles, according as British or Russian influence is predominant. It appears that both the English and Russian Cabinets are willing to accept the principle that a Congress shall meet to examine the changes necessary in existing treaties, but ENGLAND INSISTS

england insists
on a clear and formal recognition of the wide
principle that all great changes in the East such
as those proposed by the Treaty of San
Stefano constitute European and not merely
Russo-Turkish questions. Russia's acceptance
of this principle will greatly depend on the way
in which it is formulated. There may be a secret consciousness that the jealous exclusion of Europe from all knowledge of the negoti tions between Russia and Turkey was a grave mistake, but there certainly will be no oper arowal to that effect.

RUSSIA WILL TIELD. LONDON, April 31.—A special to the Paris Temps from Berlin says it is believed there that Russia will yield on the question of withdraw-ing her troops to Adrianople if the British fleet retires to Besika Bay.

London, April 21.—A dispatch from San Stefano says: "Relative to the point to which the Russian army shall withdraw, an arrangement has been suggested by which the Russian troops shall be permitted to embark at any convenient point, even Buyukdere, guarantees being given that all within certain distance of here shall embark before a fixed date, the remainder returning to Russia by land, or commainder returning to Russia by land, or occupying Bulgaria." COMPLICATIONS.

A Vienna correspondent says the difficulty as to the distance to which the Russians shall withdraw is complicated by a feeling that the new Turkish Ministry is about to order the evacuation of Shumia, Batoum, and Varna. The possession of the last place would greatly facili-VALENTINE BAKER.

BRINDISI, April 21.—Baker Pasha has started THE INDIAN TROOPS

BOMBAY, April 21.—The First Brigade will embark for Malta the 29th inst. "A SPECIAL CABLE."
ATHENS, April 21.—The British Government

is making arrangements for laying a special cable from Greece to Marmora. PUSSIA RECEDING.
VIENNA, April 21.—The Russian occupation of

Bucharest is becoming more and more unlikely. EGYPT BRACES UP.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21.—In consequence of the remonstrances of the Great Powers, the Egyptian Government has paid \$530,000, the amount of judgments obtained against it in tribunals by creditors. A FRENCH OPINION.

Paris, April 21.—The Journal des Debats be lieves that the proposal for a simultaneous withdrawal of Russians and English from the neighborhood of Constantinople is merely a Russian attempt to isolate England, who will

Russian attempt to isolate England, who will probably reject the proposal.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, April 21.—A telegram from Berlin says it is stated that the Emperor William will abandon his proposed journey to Wiesbaden, in view of the possible meeting of a Congress at Berlin.

APPRENERSIONS.

LONDON, April 21.—A Belgrade special says there is serious fear Russia will attempt to seize Pirot and Alpalanka.

Brig.-Gén. Markovitz, who was tried by court martial in connection with the recent military conspiracy, has been abot.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878,

The Standard states the reason Admiral Horn-by's feet was recently ordered to resume send-ing out guard-boats, was that it was feared two Russian torpedo-boats were lurking in the Sea

of Marmora.

CALCUTTA, April 21.—All the energies of the Government are concentrated on war preparations. The native regiments have been ordered to recruit up to their full war strength immediately. Factories for the manufacture of arms are working day and night, Sundays and weekdays. The Sepoya have responded cheerfully to the summons for foreign service, and a number of regiments have spontaneously volunteered.

LONDON, April 21.—The men in Great Britain belonging to the army reserve have joined their colors in a very satisfactory manner. The number of absentees in the various districts averages less than 5 per cent from all causes.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A dispatch dated Constantinople, Saturday, says Layard has taken steps to put English subjects under the protection of the American Minister. The latter has asked the consent of his

TURKEY. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT CABINET CHANGES.

Special Depatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 21—4 a. m.—A. London NEW YORK, April 21—4 a. m.—A London special says: The nomination of Sadyk Pasha as Grand Vizier caused the utmost consternation at the British Foreign Office. He, like Osman and Reouf Pashas, favors a Russo-Turkish alliance. This surprise convinces Downing street, however, that Andrassy, under the pressure exercised by Prince Bismarck, has finally accepted Ignatieff's propositions, and now probably feels annoyed at England's imperious rejection of his pet free-zone scheme. The Marquis of Salisbury, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has hitherto temporized, fearing to secure an Ottoman alliance, porized, fearing to secure an Ottoman alliance, but, while he has hesitated and waited, Russia's

HAD TIME TO COMPROMISE

and meet the Austrian demands and susceptibilities. Turkey has had leisure enough during the interval, likewise, to reason herself into the belief that no more reliance is to be placed in British protection than England's former self-ish conduct warranted.

Stated briefly, the change in the situation may be summed in these words: A new lease of life for the Dreixaiserbund, the alliance of the three Empires, and the definite isolation of England. If the British Ministry believes that the dispatch of a few Indian regiments to Malta is to to compensate for a long series of false moves already made it may find ere long how greatly mistaken it is.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OPERATIVES.

LONDON, April 21.—A numerously-attended meeting of delegates of the Amalgamated Association of operative spinners, winders, and other classes of operatives, held at Manchester to-day, unanimously passed a resolution that the meeting, while deeply sympathizing with efforts to resist the proposed reduction of wages, and deeply deploring the distress that will en-sue, hereby instructs its men to accept the terms offered until a more favorable opportunity presents itself. It is underctood, however, that the meeting did not resolve to refuse support to those who may persist in the strike.

A LITTLE LESS GLOOMY.

LONDON, April 22.—Eighty-one delegates atsociation in Manchester yesterday. They represented a much wider area than the district now affected by the strike. Although the recommendation of the Association was disrerecommendation of the Association was a garded at the commencement of the strike, it rests with them to decide whether the funds of various trade-societies shall be employed to support the strike. At Blackburn Saturday, delegates representing the card-room hands of fourteen districts unanimously decided to persevere in the strike, and use all legitimate means to support the strikers. There is dis-sension in the Masters' Association. The makers of colored and fancy goods will soon resume operations at the old rates of wages. The makers of shirting and long cloths favor

ENGLAND AND ROME.

AN IMPORTANT BELIGIOUS EVENT PREDICTED Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, April 21.—A Paris corresp says: "From a person who professes to have an intimate acquaintance with the Vatican, I hear that a movement is on foot which promises to be the most important event in the religious history of the century. This is nothing less than the secession in large bodies of members of the English Protestant Church to the Roman Catholic Church. The number of seceders is placed at as high Ine number of seceders is placed at as mgn a figure as 3,000,000 of people. Included in the exodus from the Church of England are Bishops, Rectors, curates, and deacons. Authorized delegates are, it is asserted, now in Rome negotiating the conditions upon which the secession will take conditions upon which the secession will take place. The acceptance of the Catholic fafth is promised on the following conditions: First, The acceptance of all the doctrines of the Catholic Church. Second, To solve the difficulties among Anglicans relating to ordination, Bishops, ministers, and deacons consent to receive fresh orders in the Roman Church under certain conditions. Third, all the new priests undertake to observe celibacy. Fourth, ministers already married shall not be asked to quit their fami-

lies, but shall be debarred from hearing confessions. The new Catholics to be placed for a period of twenty years under a special Episcopal hierarchy to order to smooth the many differences of opinion that may arise during the transition.

This plan is modeled on that adopted by the Church in the East. In Armenia, for instance, every city has its hierarchy.

I give this, as the French say, sans toutereser

but it comes from such a high source that I would not be justified in treating it with in-

SPAIN.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX PERSONS DROWNED.

MADRID, April 21.—A heavy gale has provalled along the northern coast of Spain. Numerous fishing vessels have been lost and about 100 Bermeo fishermen drowned. Fiftysix fishermen belonging to Santander have als been drowned.

"TERRIBLE CIRCUS ACCIDENT." Louisa Court-House, Va., April 21.—A berd of elephants belonging to John Robinson's cir-cus became beligerent while crossing South Anna River on their way here to-day. Bismarck was thrown over the bridge by Chief, and would have been drowned but for the assistance of the old elephant Mary, circus emyloyes, and several citizens. The fight became general, and several elephants engaged in it. No persons were hurt.

LUMBER.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., April 21.—Not since the panic of 1873 has the lumber trade of the Saginaw Valley exhibited such an encouraging outlook. Transactions during the past week aggregated 25,000,000 feet, the bulk going to Chicago. Heretofore but a very small proportion of Saginaw lumber has gone West, shipments to Chicago for all of the last season not

exceeding 80,000,000. So far as learned, none has sold at less than \$6, \$12, and \$28, and some sales at \$6.50, \$18, and \$30, from \$1.50 to \$3 per thousand advance over prices at this time last year. But very few mills started yet, and dry lumber hard to pick up. Water on all the streams is very low, and logs are moving stowly, on some of the smaller streams being effectually hung up.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED. Special Departs to The Pribune.

DUBUQUE, Is., April 20.—This afternoon
Henry Cheatam and Mollie Allan, the latter an ite of a house of ill-fame situated across the river, were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff while on their way to that notorious den. At 7 o'clock this evening the body of the girl was recovered, while active search is being made for the body of the young man. Both were in-toxicated, and had up to the time been riding around the city in a drunken condition. The name of the girl was Mollie Murphy, the daugh-ter of a Chicago saloon-keeper. She was mar-ried to John Hanson, of that city, but deserted him to lead a life of prostitution.

BASE-BALL ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., April 20.—A very sad accident occurred to-day while a game of ball was being played between two picked nines on Case Commons. A how Albert West State of the Commons. Commons. A boy, Albert Walker, 14 years old, standing nearly in the rear of the batter, was struck a fearful blow upon the right temple with the bat. The skull was broken and a gash two inches long made. The boy is in a critical condition, and will probably die.

DEATH IN A WELL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND KAPIDS, Mich., April 20.—C. C. Ferguson, while digging a well at Manton, this State, was buried by its caying in to-day. He was forty-five feet deep, and so much earth fell on him it took five hours to dig him out. When he was reached life was extinct.

A TORNADO. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Sioux Cirr. Ia., April 21.—A tornado passed over the Town of Storm Lake this afternoon at 5 o'clock, doing great damage and demolishing many buildings. Five lives are reported lost, and many persons were seriously injured.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Philip Badger, aged 8, was killed by his brother, aged 11, with a shot-gun. They didn't know it was loaded.

FIRES.

AT MACON, GA AUGUSTA, Ga., April 21.—This morning a fire broke out in Macon, in Wheeler's saloon, a wooden building between the Brown House and the National Hotel. The Brown House was totally destroyed. The National Hotel was not naterially injured. Most of the goods in the stores under the Brown House were saved in a damaged condition. The engines worked all day. The fire is entirely under control. The estimated loss is \$100,000; insurance on Brown House, \$45,000.

AT. ST. ALBANS. St. Albans, Vt., April 21.—Two incendiary fires occurred here this morning under circumstances which indicate a deliberate attempt to cause a large conflagration. Both were, however, extinguished with small loss.

AT DETROIT. DETROIT.

DETROIT.

Detroor, April 20.—The house and contents of a farmer named Hiram Corliss was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance. The fire originated from sparks from a chimner.

FALL RIVER.

upon That Region.

FALL RIVER, April 21.—Mill matters are the principal topic of conversation to-day. Wild rumors concerning the Border City and Sagamore mills have been circulated, such as that they were to go into voluntary bankraptcy, that they were to go into voluntary bankraptcy, that they would not start up Monday morning, etc. The Superintendents of both the above milis say the milis will start up as usual Monday morning. Whatever the future of these mills may be, there is no authority for the bankruptcy rumor. It is said, and quite generally believed, that the financial embarrassment of these mills is the outgrowth of the Union Mills defalcation. There will be a meeting of the Directors Monday morning, to which the Treasurer will make a full report concerning the finances. When this is done, a statement will be given to the public. It is probable the mills will continue running until the meeting of the creditors is held. Concerning the other mills the public feel confident that the management has been open and above board, and that there is no cause for alarm.

O'LEARY'S TIME.

The New York "Unknown" Sets Out in His Attempt to Beat It.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, April 21-At 8:22 o'clock to-night NEW YORK, April 21—At 8:22 o'clock to-night John Hughes began his six days' run in the attempt to beat O'Leary's record of 521½ miles in 189 hours and 10 minutes. Four judges and time-keepers were appointed to serve six hours each. Central Park Garden was well filled with sporting men, and a band played as Hughes set out. He is in splendid condition and expresses great confidence. He ran at a rapid pace, very easily, and was much applauded. His first mile was made in 6:22. In 2 hours and 16 minutes he had covered twenty miles, and seemed as was made in 6:22. In 2 hours and 16 minutes he had covered twenty miles, and seemed as fresh as at first. He made thirty miles without stopping in 3 hours and 44 minutes. Then he was taken to his tent near the track and rubbed down. He had taken only a few sips of Rhine wine and a cracker for nourishment. At 12:40 he took to walking, making the thirty-first mile in 12:22. He was walking at this average when the reporter left. Hill is sure Hughes will succeed.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Belleville, Ill., April 21.—Mr. James Bornman, one of the best farmers in St. Clair County, informed me on Saturday that his corn would be large enough for the first plowing by Monday, April 22. Our oldest farmers cannot remember the time when communications. emember the time when corn was large er

remember the time when corn was large enough to plow so early in the season. Mr. B. planted in March. Vegetation is fairly booming. You can put old St. Clair down for the largest crop she has ever produced.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

LA PORTE. Ind., April 21.—Winter-wheat looks unusually promising. A large proportion of last year's crop is still on hand, but is now moving to market. We are at least three weeks in advance with our spring-seeding in comparison with former years.

JANESON, Mo., April 21.—Farmers busy planting corn. The season so far has been very lavorable. A fine prospect for fruit of all kinds. The winter-wheat could not look more promising than it does at this time.

VINTON, I.A., April 19.—We have been having a good deal of rain here of late; it has rained every night this week so far, and part of the davtime: Crops are all looking fine: pastures are excellent. A good many will put in their corn-crop next week, if the weather is fine. That seems rather early for planting; but, if the weather continues reasonably warm, it may come on all right. However, I think the let of May is plenty soon enough to nlant. Fruit-trees are now in blossom, and make a very promising appearance.

EXECUTIVE ACTION.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

DIFFELD, Ill., April 21.—The Governor inted John M. Wilson Justice of the has appointed John M. Wilson Justice of the Peace of North Chicago, vice Doyle, resigned. Gov. Cullom yesterday pardoned J. D. Reed, of Knoz County, who was convicted of perjury at last October term of Mercer Circuit Court and sent to the Penntentiary for a year. WASHINGTON.

The Opponents of Secretary Sherman Criticising His Recent Scheme.

His Contract with the Syndicate Regarded as a Delusion.

The Secretary Anxious to Resume Without Concession to the Democracy.

Co-operation of British and American Forces Against Hostile Indians.

The Back of the New York Custom-House Ring Completely Broken. Probability of Securing Sena-torial Approval of an Im-

mediate Change. Fenton Likely to Be Appointed Collector, and Dix Naval Of-

RESUMPTION.

RESUMPTION.

SHERMAN DISPOSED TO MAKE TROUSLE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., April 21.—The opponents of Secretary Sherman claim that there has been duplicity in his bargain with the Syndicate, and that the public is not correctly informed as to its terms. They say that not only is it true that contracts with the Rothschilds' Syndicate is for \$10,000,000, and not for \$50,000,000, but that the \$10,000,000 themselves are only taken upon condition that if not sold they may be returned. The Banking and Currency Committee has demanded a copy of the contract, which has not been furnished them. A movement will be made in the House to-morrow under a suspension of the rules to compel ow under a suspens ion of the rules to comp the Secretary of the Treasury to produce it be fore the Committee. OPPOSITION TO THE SENATE PLAN.

Secretary Sherman is known to be opposed to every feature of the ne* Finance bill of the Senate Finance Committee except the provisions which authorize him to reissue greenbacks redeemed up to the limit of the \$300,000,000. Secretary Sherman has stated to the Committees of both Houses that he should construct he Resumption act to permit such a reissue, but he has some doubts whether the Courts would approve such an whether the Courts would approve such an interpretation, and desires to have the law amended so that there can be no controversy on that point. Beyond that Secretary Sherman

with that single modification of the existing law, and that any further charges will be conlaw, and that any further charges will be con-cessions to the Democracy and to the inflation element, and can neither benefit resumption or the Republican party. Some members of the Senate Finance Committee are endeavoring to induce the Republicans of the Senate to insist upon standing by the Resumption act with the single modification which is above referred to, and make that a fundamental issue in the com-ing campaign. The Democrats have taken their stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Resumption law. Now.

their stand in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Resumption law. Now,

THESE SENATORS SAY
the Republicans should take the contrary stand, and refuse to repeal the Resumption set, accomplish it through the Treasury, and make no concessions to the Democracy. A strong effort is now making to arrange a combination in the Senate upon that basis, in the hope of defeating the bill just reported by the Finance Committee as a substitute for the House bill, which proposes upconditional repeal of the Resumption poses unconditional repeal of the Resumption act. Senators Ferry and Allison, the members the Committee who have approved the new bill, will be strongly urged to reconsider their

NEW YORK CUSTOMS. SOME OF THEM CERTAIN TO MAKE TROUBLE FOR COLLECTOR ARTHUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—It appears that the negligence of the Collector of the Port of New York in the matter of drawback claims, which have just been proved fraudulent, was greater than was at first supposed. The Collector was referee in many of the charges in Commission cases, and in all of them he certified that the copies of the protests that were sent to the District-Attorney were correct ones. This he claims to have done as

MATTER AF ECUTINE,
and he probably never saw one of the original
papers, but he reited upon the accuracy or integrity of the clerks who made the copies. If
some of these copies were not honestly made,
or if a portion of the protests only had been
copied, the Collector might have unwittingly
certified to what was not correct. With the
evident purpose of ascertaining just what the
Collector's responsibility in the matter was,
the Appropriations Committee asked Gen.
Curtis, the Special Agent who made the discovery, many questions. From his answers to
these, it was evidently his opinion that a verification of the protests by the Collector would
have required very little labor, and that if it
had been done in one case the spurious character of these claims would have been discovered. MATTER AF ROUTINE,

The latest date for the New York Custon House nomination is Gov. Fenton for Collector and Gen. John A. Dix for Naval Officer. Fenand Gen. John A. Dix for Naval Officer. Fenton's friends say he was assured that, after the defeat of Roosevelt, he should be nominated, but the situation was such then, and Conkling had proved himself to be so strong in the Senate, that it was determined to indefinitely postpose the changes. The recent development of custom frauds there, and the negligence of Arthur in not punishing those implicated, appear to have furnished ground for removal which even the Senate cannot overlook. Conkling is now not as strong as he was three months ago in the Senate. The World interview has greatly irritated some of the Democrats who were Conkling's supporters in the former Custom-House contest, and it is believed that a good nomination could now be confirmed.

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

OEN. GIBON'S VIEWA.

Rectal Dispatch to The Prisuse.

Washintoton, D. C., April 31.—The Military
Committee of the House intends, if possible, to engraft their Army Reorganization and Pay bills upon the Army Appropriation bill.

This is their only chance to have these measures considered at this session. Gen. Gibbon, who fought so desperate an Indian battle in Montana last summer, is to testify before the Military Committee in regard to the necessities of the Northwestern frontier. He apprehends

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

trouble wiin the Sioux and other tribes in the region north of the Missouri, and recommends the establishment of a strong military post near the boundary line. Before leaving Montana he made arrangements with Col. McLeod, commanding her Majesty's Mounted Police, by which the forces of the two Governments would respectate in case of the Governments would co-operate in case of an outbreak and irruption of Sitting Bull's Sioux. He will also be called on to give opinions on the organization and reduction of the army.

DISCONTINUING GOVERNMENT GUN-MAKING.

Col. Rice, inventor of the trowel bayonet, who witnessed the operations around Plevna, says that the American arms made by our companies are considered the best in Europe, and thinks that, if the Springfield arsenal were broken up and our private companies encouraged, the army and militia could be supplied with a better

THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

THE BLAIR-TILDEN PLAN.

Special Disposal to The Tribusa.

Washing-row, D. C., April 20.—Indications tiply to induce the belief that the Conkling view is part of the Blair-Tilden plan to it hasts for reopening the Presidential quespecial importance is attached to that passis the interview in which it is pretended Conwas convinced that there was rottenness in Leans, and that an effort was making durin pendency of the Blectoral bill to stific all importance in the investigation of the Louisiana Return Board. The confidence of some Tilden leads so great that suspicion has arisen weaker members of the Returning-Imay have been bought with a price to test that which is untrue. Republicans have do to have indubitable evidence that money was ed on behalf of the Democratic party to indust Louisiana Returning-Board to

GIVE THE STATE TO TILDEM.

In view of the attitude of certain Democratic era, the question would seem to be per whether similar corrupt offers may not have made since March 4. It is obvious that the T managers are proceeding upon the assum that some member of the Returning-Bossal to ing to swear (the Tilden managers may confess there was rottenness in the count. It is prothat the members of the Board be summons compelled to answer.

THERE QUESTIONS:

Were you advised by any one whom you bell.

that the members of the Board be summone compelled to answer

THESE QUESTIONS:

Were you advised by any one whom you belt to represent the Government at Washington oparty now in nower that it was necessary for in the interest of the mitional welfare, and in regard, if need be, of laws of the State, a which you acted, to countout the Tilden els and count in the Hayes' electors?

Bid you thus count out and count in, any iolation of what you believed to be the proviof the law under which you hold office?

These questions sound very much like I Dudley Field. It is possible that the Judi Committee, without further instructions from House, may have nower under the generalfar a investigation authority conferred upon the lescommittees to send for persons and papers.

Town are very near to Tilden declare that

NOTES AND NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—The inneva-tions upon the law made by the Appropriation Committee in the pretended interest of econo-Committee in the pretended interest of conomy often create antagonism on the part of committees charged with special consideration of various subjects. Several of the committees have been requested to interfere with the proposed changes in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill; among others, the Territorial delegates have called on the Committee on Territorial Governments proposed by the Appropriation Committee. The Committee on Territories will hold a meeting Tuesday to consider this matter.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, April 21.—The published report that the Seinte passed the House bill granting three months' extra pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war is erroneous.

Letters are daily received at the Post-Office Department from all parts of the 20unty urging the early enactment of a bill for the classification of mail matter which has been prepared by the Department after consultation with leading publishers of the country. The bill has been reported to the House, and is on the public calendar, but, unleas special effort be made to reach it, may fail of consideration at this session. The passage of the bill would simplify the rulings of the Department and greatly increase the convenience of the public.

CATTLE TRANSPORTATION.

The House Committee on Agriculture have agreed to report with favorable recommendation the bill introduced into the House providing for the better protection of cattle in transportation. The bill requires that cattle shall be fed at least once every twenty-four hours.

BEECHER.

He Preaches as Usual, and Levice on His Flock for More Tears.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 21.—There was a crowd at Plymouth Church this morning. Mr. Beecher's text was the verse "If ye, then, be risen with Christ," etc. In his discourse he said it was one of the marks of progress that the American churches were coming back to the old and beautiful ceremonies of the Mother Church, as she loved to be called, and the time was coming again when beauty would be joined to piety, and art to religion. He rejoiced at it as a sign of closer union between the sects. If not afraid it would go abroad, he would say he rejoiced in the progress of the Roman Catholic Church in this country a great dear more than he joyed in the progress of no church at all. Although for him to like Romanism since he was the antithests of it, would be ridiculous, yet he would believe in good wherever he saw it. In concluding, Mr. Beecher alluded to his death in the near future asying he felt sure he should go to Heaven an see God face to face. In that thought all the trouble of this life was a matter of no moment. This allusion brought tears to many eyes.

AN OLEAGINOUS CONTEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 20.—The arguin the great equity suit from Butler Concerning the alleged oil monopoly of Standard Oil Company and others, begundard Oil Company and others, begundard of the defendants, residents of Clow O., have not power to remove the cause the County Court of Butler to the Chronit of the United States for the District of sylvania. It is contended by plaintiffs the act of Congress which provides for the resolution of causes to the Circuit Court does not a because the jurisdiction of the County (has already attached. The last-named thas appointed a Receiver to take charge of assets of the partnership alleged to be saining between the plaintiffs and defendants if the Circuit Court decides it has jurition an immediate effort will be made to the Receiver discharged. Judge McKeman the matter under advisement.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 21.—Arrived, the steam hips City of Richmond, from New York Sardinian, from Baitimore.

Post Rads, La., April 31.—Arrived, atcamships New Orleans and Algiers, R. New York, and Texas, from Liverpool.

The steamships Vanguard, for Liverpool.

Fred Krump, for Rotterdam.

llars

SALES. MEROY 1 22, at 10 o'd

PIER MIRR SY CHAIRS AMBER SETS, KITCHEN FURNI Deska, etc. BOY & CO. CTION 22, at 3 p. m.

13 Stateant Radiators. der, and of the v Y & CO., Au Vine OTION, and Harrison-st,

1 23, at 3 p. STOCK OF S, AND CHAMPAGE ROY & CO., Auette oril 23, at 9:30 a. m., TURE and General Rouse ON, POMEROY & rtgage Sala

OLEBEN NEW WEB le-front Regidene t Lake-. April 24, at 10 at Room and Kitchen Coll. abash-av April 25, at 10 o'd Chamber 8

ets, hen Furniture, nd Bedding, Glassware, th foal); one Phasin, KLISON, POMEROY R WEEKLY SAL pril 26, at 9:30 o'chel FURNITUR DSEHOLD GOOD

South Morgany, April 27, ON BALE EHOLD FURNITUR r, and Dining-L ND WOOL CARPETS, BEDDING, Etc., re, Ritchen and Laundry, etc., etc., keeping in good order, ELISON, POMEROY AD

THE ENTIRE STOCK AT

'S BIRD STOCK

T MADISON-ST.

SALE of 15.000 Live Birds.

Madison-St.

Thrushes. Blackline.

Thrushes. Blac RANGES, Etc. S Before Ret State May 1

STOV SON & CO., AS LAN'S HOSPITA 's Hospital of of Illinois. TH-ST., Chick the state of the

G MACHINES

Runs Lightest, Berlieb to use, Berlieb to use, Berlieb to use, Berlieb to de la de l

RELIGIOUS.

Easter Services in the City and Suburban Churches.

he Glad Season Is Welcomed by an Impesing Display of Floral

versary Services at Trinity M. E. reh --- A Sermon by Dr.

the Refermed Spiscopal Congre-gation in Their New Quarters.

Churches and Halls of Bookford, Ill.

EASTER SERVICES.

or of Michighn avenue and Twenty-sixth t, the floral decorations were unusually in the centre and front of the church was

gis McDugal, from her sister, Miss Clara or. This was a fine piece of floral work. In the large centre cross and about half to the Communion service a large star and ni. of camelias, Easter lilies, roses, carnamin of the chance of different species of white bleesoms, the name 'Louisa,' and the 'L.H. S. "of Church, in violets, presented as a memorial r. Bolton to his wife. Also, on the same was a harp and lyre, presented by Mrs. Dwight, Near the pulpit, supported by its columns, were two pillars in white flow-villi the names "Abble" and "Mainie," in its, from Miss McMurphy and Miss Seyt. On the right and left of the chancel two huge rustic baskets filled with green two huge rustic baskets filled with green a calla lifles, etc.—one an emblem commemoration to Mrs. Gunn, by her hter, Mrs. Henry Keep, and the other pred by Mr. Anderson. The communion and the accompanying decorations were nted by Miss Kittle Adams and Miss

id my hands and my feet, that it is I myself; the and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and sye see me have.—Luke, zzie., 39.
Inging was very fine, and the church was I with people.

on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, there were more people present than could find seats, and many were obliged to go away. The Easter offerings in flowers were numerous and beautiful. Immediately in front of the communion service areas a lines triple triffinphal arch, exinmediately in front of the communion e arose a buge triple tritimphal arch, exag quite across the rear end of the channess arches were covered with scarlet upon which were adornments and de in floral work, representing crosses, are, crowns, harps, stars, wreaths, and buiss, in carnations, pansies, and violets. In cavere worked in white estimations and a the texts, "He Is Risen," "He Dieth ore," and "Jesus Lives." The effect was difficent, as viewed from the body of the h. Upon the baptismal font was a large piece, representing a cross and crown, of metation lilles, carnations, and talte. "I. H. 8." was marked upon it in a. This was presented by Mr. Angell.

Communion service was ornamented a cross of anunciation lilles, carnations, "Two The Communion service was ornamented with a cross of annunciation lilies, carnations, lilies of the valley, calla lilies, and smilar. Two large vases, fifted with rare exotic plants and flowers, supported it. The family of the lats John B. Rice presented a memorial offering consisting of a cross of smilar, caila lilies, roses, and pansies. A memorial to Mrs. James Miller, in the form of a harp, was presented by her nusband and son, and hung upon the railing in front of the organ and choir. A window presented a magnificent display of callss, Easter lilies, etc., upon a bed of Southern mass, placed there by Mr. William G. Hibbard. Upon the pulpit appeared banks of flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke preached an appropriate Easter sermon from the text:

Ged is not the God of the dead, but of the fiving — Matt., 20th., 32.

The quartette choir, consisting of Mrs. Stacey, soprano; Mrs. Hall, aito; Mr. Knorr, tenor; and Mr. Lefler, bass, rendered some exceedingly fine vocal music, consisting of the following productions: "Christ Cur Passover," by Dudley Bock; a Tedgum, by Perring; a Jubilate, by Berrey; "Easter Anthem," by Wilson; and others, accompanied by the organ under the skillful manipulation of Prof. Baumbeck.

In the afterdoon a children's service was field, at which time a huge butterfly of flowers appeared.

St. Mark's Erregoral, Christ Cur God.

charys. Upon the bistomant out, was a segsummetation little, caratation suitate, and
summetation little, carametred upon B it
was consisted and a commentate of the commentation of the

At the Langley Avenue Methodist Church the decorations were similar to those of last year. Back of the minister, and around his pulpit, were house-plants in bloom, and directly back of him was a large white cross, on which "Christ is risen" was wrought. Over the cross hung a beautiful crown of flowers, and in front of the pulpit was a large floral cross. The mottoes "Faith, Hope, and Charity," "O grave, where is thy sting!" "O death, where is thy victory!" were on the walls. The sermon was by the Rev. Mr. Clendening, on the Resurrection. In the creating a large number of persons were present at the Sunday school concert, when the children presented Easter gifts and flowers. The exercises also contained Scriptural texts on the resurrection, and reclusions by Miss Mamile flood, James Boyer, and Miss Mary Rand, an address by William Rand, and a solo by Mrs. Mandetille.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, in pursuance of the order of the Grand Commander of the State of Hilmois requesting the members of the Order to attend religious services on Easter Sunday, resterday attended divine worahip at the West-End Opera-House, Hatering to a sersion by the Rest. N. F. Rashin, Past Prelate of the Lodge. The Commandery had invited the Apolic and St. Bernard Commanderies to participate with them. and march in procession to the sppointed place. The Chicago turned out about .nmety swords, while St. Bernard and Apolic lent about 100 more. The latter formed at the asylum on Monroe street, and were received at the asylum of Chicago Commandery, corner of Halsted and Rashdoph. At the corner of Washinton and Halsted streets the procession was formed, and marched to the Opera-House, West Madison, near Throop afreet, the line of march being down Washington, south on Ann, thence west on Madison, street, the procession being headed by the First Regiment Druit Corps. The following Entirent and Sir Knights participated, and were assigned seats on the stage: Chicago Commandery—Eminent Commander, Alexander White; Acting tieneralissimo, J. S. Wheeler; Captain-General, H. H. Pond; Recorder, James E. Meginn; Treasurer, Malecoim McDonald; Senior Warden, G. A. Williamis; Janior Warden, G. A. Williamis; Janior Warden, G. Standard-Bearer, George Harris; Warder, A. J. Gifford. Of St. Bernard, there were J. S. White, Eminent Commander; George Moulton, Captain-General; Senior Warden, R. Schaler; Junior Warden, Grand Treasurer, Robert H. Foss; Eminent Sirs T. T. Gurner, Arthur Atkins, W. H. Woodbury, J. White, John Sanborn, Henry Turner, Grand Treasurer, Robert H. Foss; Eminent Sirs T. T. Gurner, Arthur Atkins, W. H. Woodbury, J. White, John Sanborn, Henry Turner, Grand Treasurer, Robert H. Foss; Eminent Sirs T. T. Gurner, Arthur Atkins, W. H. Woodbury, J. White, John Sanborn, Henry Turner, Grean, Senior Warden, Escapedius of the chancel were two large tallets wreathed with lysachths, passies, roses, oran

contributions in the chancel, and their perfume filled the church. Upon the after was an arch, formed of calls lilles and green sprays, while fresh roses bloomed upon either side and in bouquets at its base. Several baskets of roses were displayed upon the rall and in various parts of the church although there was no pretension and no suggestion of being too profuse. The Sunday-school exercises in the afternoon were unusually well attended.

LIFE'S LESSONS. A SERMON BY THE REV. DR. THOMAS.

The services at Trinity Methodist Episcomemorative of the antiversary of the dedication of the church—the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Crafts, the Rev. Dr. Edwards, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas taking part in them. A very large congregation was present. The altar was tastefully embellished, or, rather, its outline was only a bouquet of roses, in which was embosomed a caffa-illy, being in the font in the centre of the airar itself, while the steps leading to the choir, on the right and left, were covered with exotic plants of many varieties. A male quarexotic plants of many varieties. A male quarette did most of the singing.

The sermon was preached by Dr. Thomas, who

exotic plants of many varieties. A male quartette did most of the singing.

The sermon was preached by Dr. Thomas, who took for his text:

Who passing through the Valley of Baca make it a well.—Psalm 'taxis', d.

There seemed to be a shade of mystery, he said, gathering around these words. By some the phrase "Valley of Baca" was rendered the "valley of mulberry trees;" by others, the "valley of weeping." He believed it was not certain which valley was referred to; possibly some of the valleys through which the pilgrims wended their way in their annual worship at Jerusalem; and the thought seefied to be that they were blessed who, passing through the vaileys of carth; caused wells to spring up, or did something that might make the way easy and helpful for those who should come after. We had from one rendering the thought that our world was a world of tears,—s valley of weeping. If we stood on one side of life and studied only its darker phases, only its more sorrowful scenes, we might indeed easily believe this to be true in a very full sense. For there were always those who had sorrow, always those who were shedding tears. But if we riewed life from another point of vision, it would seem to us not a world of tears but of gladness,—a world even of laugnter and rejoicing. It was not well that we prolong our vision too far in either direction; nor was it well, he supposed, to seek to dwell all the time in the shadows of life, nor well to seek to escape those shadows and to dwell only in its sunstine. The general thought, to his mind, was that the scenes of life were such as to give rise to deep reellings, deep impressions,—to stir the soul to its deepest and proloundest emotions. And when we reflected that the nature of life was not simply pleasure, but was rather discipline, development, strength, manhood, womanhood, we could easily see, if this be the still for play the deeper feelings. And here was the real tought of themson and the world of childhood might seem to man's abode the two hotions upon a silent face

we got a view; a proposely the transitory char-future years.

The text also suggested the transitory char-acter of life,—that there was nothing perma-nent in man's abode; that he doesn't come here to stay. He touches its shores and passes from tt. There was something very impressive in this to the thoughtful man. Back of us, in their graves, were more than 150 generations of their graves, were more than 150 generat men,—with all their joys, their sorrows labor, their character, their strength, their beauty. They came into life as we came, they tarried as we were tarrying, they journeyed as we were possing away. The valley itself remained, the weepers passed on. The roads in which our feet were traveling would be here when we were yone. The houses in which we lived will be here, and others would live in them. Not only the things with which man has to do tarry, but the great scenes of Nature. With the transitory character of man's journey in the world, it was most natural that he should desire not to be forgotten,—that he should desire to leave something in the world that might remind others that he once dwelt here. This desire, we found, took shape in the olden times and lands in the erection of enduring monuments,—building some pyramid, or writing on some tablet or wall an outline or history of the reign of a King or of the events of a samily or of a nation. Impressed with the thought of his transitory stay here, man had been seeking in some way to leave a trace of his being. We might think at first that this could be easily done, yet, when we came to think, it was a difficult thing to do in a changing world like this to leave a trace of where an individual had lived. Go back to the community where one lived twenty, thirty, forty years ago; how as a stranger. If one sought to perpetuate his name, or influence, or work, by any art or engravement upon stone, or the erection of a tool, it might be done for a few centuries, or even for a thousand yoars; but change was, written upon all the things of this world. There was a change, however, in modern times, in which men were seeking to perpetuate their memory and deeds. As the view of the spiritual rose more and more, men timed away from cablets and monuments, and thought more of those induments, and thought more of those induments of characters,—monument when he had some things that went to impress a generation, and were taken up and carried down from generation for his development. The spirit of the text was, that

ST. PAUL'S R. E. CHURCH. ST. PAUL'S R. E. CHURCH.

THE CONGREGATION IN NEW QUARTERS.

The congregation of St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church occupied their new quarters—the old Third Presbyterian Church—yesterday morning. The church was purchased about a year ago by this Society, its rapid growth having necessitated such a move in order to accommodate its members. The congregation is comparatively young, having been organized about two years ago out of nothing, but, all things considered, is now one of the healthlest and most prosperous in the city. Since its organization it has not only kept clear of debt, but at the end of each year an unexpended balance has been in the treasury, which is something that can be said of very few churches in these "hard times."

At the opening services the church was crowded to overflowing, and the Rev. Dr. Hunter, the pastor, announced, which may in part explain the rush, that many members of the old Third Church proposed to remain and worship with the new congregation, provided they could retain their pews, which the vestry had agreed they could. The alter was besuffully adorned with choice flowers, and the walls were Lasternly trimmed with cedar, and pains had been

takes to make the music ribre attractive than itsual, and, on the whole, the opening was under very singleious circumstances, and angure well for the future of the Society.

This pastor conducted the devotional exercises after the form of the denomination, and it was opportune and appropriate that Bishop Fallows, the father of the Society, should preach the sermon. He took his taxt from Numbers 28, vili., and his very solid discourse was an application of Balaam's language and history to prove the immortality of God's truth and the perpetuity of His cause. While very little was known of the history of Ballamin, he said he had burst forth as Elijah had, and might be said to be the type of a faithbas man. The central feature in the God-side of his life had been the fulfilling of God's Word in making the wrath of him to praise Him. The language of Balaam, "How shall I dely whom God hath not cursed, or how shall I dely whom God hath not cursed, or how shall I dely whom God hath not defied!" was the universal language of the opposers of God, but the truth had always conquered them. The first stronomer thad crawled into the world on a lie, but the truth conquered them. The first stronomer thad crawled into the world on a lie, but the truth conquered his the end. Newton fell fainting to the floor when his work was done, but, returning to consciousness, he praised God. All great discoverers had had to combat the world, but truth triumphed, and, coming down to religion, it had foughts error, and had won by the help of God and in the fulfillment of His prophecies. There had been no advances in science or geology but had been made to war with Christianity, yet there was not a truth in science which was at war with the Bible, and all scientists came back through their labyrinths of study to admit that God created the Heavens and the carth. The Bible was multiplying, and, although it had been cut down, as it were, it was as a tree of righteousness, full of sap, like unto the cedars of Lebanon. The crucifizion and raising of

sermon.

After the sermon an Easter offering was taken, at which a large sum was realized, and the services concluded with the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

ROCKFORD.

ROCKFORD.

BASTER SERVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Dribung.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 21.—The Raster services commemorative of our Savior's crucification and resurrection from the dead have been unusually observed in this city to-day by all denominations. At the Methodist churches sermons were preached, and Sunday-school Easter services were given in the evening. The churches were profusely decorated with flowers. At the second Congregational Church the Rev. F. P. Woodbury gave an able discourse on "The True Meaning of the Resurrection." In the evening a choral service was given. At the Episcopal the usual Easter services were held morning and evening, and able discourses were attentively listened to from their pastor, the Rev. J. W. Adams. The children's Easter celebration took place in the afternoon. High Mass was celebrated at the Catholic Church. The floral decorations were beautifully arranged around the altar, the Rev. Dr. Butler giving his people a lesson for future guidance to reach the house beyond the skies, as taught us by the Crucified One.

MASONIC.

The cervices given by Crusader Commandery,

as taught us by the Crucified One.

Masoric.

The cervices given by Crusader Commandery, No. 17, K. T., were of unusual interest. They acted in accordance with the recommendation of the Right-Eminent Commander to give services appropriate to the day. Despite the inclemency of the weather, a large and appreciative congregation assembled at their beautiful Asylum to participate in the devotional exercises. Services opened by singing. "Jesus has risen, man shall not die," after which the Sir Knights repeated the Apostles' Creed, their statement of belief.

AN ADDRESS

Was delivered by the Rev. D. M. Reed, who

was delivered by the Rev. D. M. Reed, who paid a glowing tribute to Masonry and all secret societies which have for their foundation charity, benevolence, and the elevation of mankind. If there had been no Christ there would have been no originized Christianity, no traternity. As they met, there, they were not antagonistic to the Christian Church, as many would have them believe. They were bound to help man practice the religion whose birth was in Palestine, whose glory flashes along the valveys and up the hills. The Church nowhere had a more effective laborar in its lofty mission than in this very fraternity of Knighthood. The speaker explained the foundation of Masonry to be for the defense of Christianity and of woman, and all secret institutions existed to day because the Church had been too largely engaged in discussing its creeds and leaving humanity to care for themselves. To be a Mason in its full theoret was to be all that God and humanity could require of a man. The Rev. F. P. Woodbury, who was Moderator at the church trial at Wheaton of the anti-Mason, Jonathan Blanchard, closed the services with prayer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLEVELAND, O.

Special Dispation to The Tribune. CLAVELAND, O., April 21.-A large unfor Methodist service was held to-day in the Taber nacle in this city, at which a very large crowd of

Carralación. October 10 no. Personal de Carralación. Personal de Carral

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Society Advertisty—The President's Wife

—Mrs. Speaker Randall — The Next
Democratic Candidate—Hendricks, of Indiana—Thurman Reads Cicero — Fernanda Wood and Super Con—Lemat, of
Mississippl—Gen. Shields and His Comrades—The Bodisco Family—Another Sister of Charity—Tweed as a Congressman—
Washington Political Organs—The Paris
Exposition — Letters of Introduction—
Amusements.

Amusements.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Washington, D. C., April 14—In the fashjonable, as in the other worlds, there are reputations and reputations—the true, which is well
established, and strengthens with time, and the
accidental, which are due to suddenly-acquired

wealth, and to an ingenious system of
PUFFING AND PLACARDING,
which Barnum might equal but hot surpass.
This is not a difficult task here, as one has only
to cultivate the acquaintance of bair a dozen lady correspondents to obtain a wonderful pub-licity. The resident fashionable society, however, objects to publicity, and so do nearly all of the diplomats, yet the entertainments given by their sets far eclipse those of the nouncarriches, which are heralded in detail, with a wonderful vividness of imagination. Mrs. Lobb. Y. Lot, by a judicious distribution of gloves and an occasional theatre-ticket or of gloves and an occasional theatre-ticket or carriage-ride, obtains flaming accounts of her carriage-ride, obtains flaming accounts of her new gowns, and the desk toil of young Clerk Snobbe is enlivened by the descriptions of his achievements in leading the German at the palatial mansion of Mrs. Gen. Portoon, which he secured by investing his last V in a bouquet for the writer thereof. It is refreshing, however, to see that this chronicle of electrotype society movements is diminishing.

The where flows.

No one can deny that the social atmosphere of

No one can deny that the social atmosphere of this metropolis has been purified by the example of homely affection and of household faith in that place where example is so potent for good or evil,—the White House. Some grumple be-cause the President, who has no scruples about stances. She majestic beauty was accurate about drinking a glass of wine at dinners where he is a guest, has yielded to the wishes of his wife and permitted her to banish wine from the and permitted her to banish wine from the House table, as she had previously extended the consolable widewish and consolable widewish accordance with the Russian Legation of the Russian Legation White House table, as she had previously ex-cluded it from her home dinners in Ohio. But he has gracefully yielded, and, although she may not offer those invited to the State dinners

he has gracefully yielded, and, although she may not offer those invited to the State dinners either sherry, claret, or champagne, she makes the White House a yery agreeable place. Calling forth, by the suishine of her own heart, the best powers and highest qualities of all who visit her, she has done much to strengthen the Administration at a time when it has needed support. Another devoted wife is a genial good fellow, and, as a young Philadelphia politician, who had to ask the b'hoys to take something," he became somewhat afficted with a contraction of the nerves of the right arm, which would bring a filled ghiss up to his lips and keep it there until it was empty. He played a good hand at cards, and was not famed for cleanliness of personal appearance or dignity of deportment. But nous areas change tone cets, and it was not long after his marriance before his habits of life, became entirely different. The free young-blood became a most devoted husband, the rollicking politician was transformed into a loving father, and shally he determined to abstain altogether from wine or spirits. He lives in one of the blocks of new brick houses which have sprung up here like mushrooms since the War, and there is not a happier home in Washington. When he gives a dinner-party, he has wine on the table for those who like it, although his own glasses remain filled, and when he is invited elsewhere he makes ne parade of his temperance principles, but does not drink a drop, Randall has lots of friends, and some of them are already talking about him as

ides is not paintable Lo the few remaining friends of oil Sammy Tillen, among the Democratic Congressmen, who hope to see him connected in the start time, aim able to reward matathing alcherents by giving them good offices. Then, again, we have she devoted admirers of faithful alcherents by giving them good offices. Then, again, we have she devoted admirers of the Journal of the start of the

graced for an hour or so, on Thursday last, by its old occupant in former years, on the second of th

who greeted him cordinity. They were Orlesby, who as a Leutenant of Illinois volunteers, commanded the friend at the house where he lay wounded several days after he was hit at Carre Gordo; Burnside, who was a Lieutenant of regulars under him when he entered the City of Mexico; and Dorsey, who commanded a light battery under him in the recent War. Personally, a majority of the Senate would like to see Smelds pensioned, but it would be unjust to many other brave men to single him out, simply to get the Democratic parts out of a bad scrape. Another unrewarded General here is Frenchts of the Mamphis & El Paso Railroad, on which some \$5,000,000 had been raised in Paris. Fremont's brothet-in-law, M. Bollau, was degraded from his position in the French dinlomatic corps and imprisoned, for having aided in the sale of these Memphis & El Paso Osuda, and other Fromelimen who had sided in the sale were trained. A new company was organized under the direction of Col. Tom Scott, leaving Fremont and his friends out in the cold, and it is claimed that some of the El Paso Iranchise to the Southern Pacific. The General is endeavoring to get something from the Southern Pacific Company; his wife, Jesse Benton Fremont, is writing a book, and their son is an Engine st the Naval Academy, and a smart young fellow.

Old Baron Bodisco, who was noticed at St. Petersburg and other Burdpean Capitals when her husbaud took her abroad. Finally he wife, and her majestic beauty was noticed at St. Petersburg and other Burdpean Capitals when her husbaud took her abroad. Finally he

bore his remains from the Russian Legation to the cemetery, at least a mile. The old Baron left a handsome fortune. Sir John Crampton, that British Minister here when Plerca was President, was very attentive to her, but she retused to marry him, and went abroad, where her two oldest sons were educated for the Imperial service. White in England, she was wooed by a diminutive, dried-up. Rast India officer. Col. Douglas Scott, who was at home on leave, and who came back with her. He would not take no as an answer, and they were

He would not take no as an answer, and they were

MARRIED IN THIS CITT.

They now reside in Madras, where he is now Deputy Quartermaster-General, while she has grown enormously stout. One of Bodisco's sons, who was in the Emperor's household, died when he was a young main. Another, who is in the Eussian diplomatic corps, married Miss. Barton, a pretty Georgetown girl, and now news comes that a daurhter, born in this District, has been married by Iwan Denietrion de Themaque, a nephew of the Metropolitan Primate of Roumania. The ceremony was performed at Stuttgard, in the chapel of the Queen of Wurtemburg.

miss Etta Breut, the only dancetter of the late Carroll Brent, has taken the ven and vows of sister of Charity at the Mother Home of the Order in the United States,—at Emmetsburg, Md.,—where she has been postniating for the past year. She has been sent to St. Louis, where she will be pisced on duty, and it is said that the daughter of a Western ex-Senstor will soon follow her example.

TWEED AS A CONGRESSMAN. That embediment of the Democratic motto:

washington as the foreman of an engine company, No. 6, of New York. The members of this company, ilke their chief, were stalwart fellows, with a huge VI. embroidered on the broad breasts of their read of their weather freeded by the company, with a front of their weather freeded. There is not controlled them: freeded by the company of the company of

M'COSKRY

2610 Miks 91 1)

The Institu

French C

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An Interest ald to stolk

Hector Berlie

spools of and

hind the Invalue hence I suppose as it is now dull minutes' walk as tion.

which he was should day, and the organist of finest, and co, churches of Pa and enough, to de by master than no thera; of inward ple chan he othera; of inward ple faces. The Pre like a statue, a immobility to a pesit was stilled on was made to have fally translatin. From the organized or have fully translatin. From the organized or have fully translating the control of the corporation, and up moise fell upon posteneed or capyou could just morbid obbe. Torsed to our was pleasuntly dieed by the metallic control of the control o

At the top or II with about a do with a do with a passing w

by is French
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se tramp ques

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all, brutish dight came, and the paris, and the paris, and the paris, and the paris, by a see that the paris, by a service of the paris, by a strange of think I'm out think I'm out think I'm paris, by a strange of the paris, by a strange of the paris, but the p

HE DENIES NEW YORK, April 21. the Associated Press the f NEW YORK, April 20, 1878 -

Special Disputch to The Columbus, O., April 21. itement was created this r integrity of Gen. John G. 1 citizen, connected with one of about \$40,000. Statements signed by the President of tion, the Directors, and the mittee, clearly and emphatics Gen. Mitchell from the charge, without any foundation what heir report say that every or, that the report as purely particular, and that

fact that then Mitchell can do a million of money if necessary credence to the statement prompted and carried on attempts to cust a shadow de Company, however, put a settle of which punctured the Professor is showed that, owing to the dangerous in Davis Straits, two Arcia curres short season the bay is open, see wholly impracticable. The Hudorpany had expended large sums of trying to open no such a route of proposed, but it was found impossible profit, and it had to be abadose goscial Dispetch to The Prison

Company in New York, reported was now on a fairly-casting beat to extravagance, it had sunk a money. With proper management of the sunk a money. With proper management of the sunk and accused him of attention to the shareholders by proposing the shareholders by proposing Graphic, two years, ago, for king \$25,000 paid-up stock in a new you, Sir Francis Himsks, that had you sir Francis Himsks, that had you show the property of the management of the management of the sunk you and your fellow-Directors good your fellow-Directors you jurged tong are. But then you and your fellow-Directors you opinion in Canada, and I can see the Company other than putting in the lands of the law, and that Another meeting will shortly be had the Company other than the in the hands of the law, and that was Another meeting will shortly be held. To the Western Zaiscung in Says the Grand Trunk report is pair result of the hair-year's operations revenue of £256, 6%, against £176, corresponding half of last year, charges for repaire and remember tolling stock of £576,000.

The castie market during the excited and active, in consequence perial Government placing Canada condition as Scotland and Ireland cattle and sheep in English mashunderd cattle and 1,000 sheep from Toronto this week, and he were selected for shipment per in a MONTRAL, April 21.—There we copenair political meeting in the ion of the city this (Sunday) are fore the needing closed a mah on made a turrible attack on the assessions, wounding a large number, by have been attended by documers were less seriously finited.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SAME WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23—14 tions: For the Gulf States, Temperature, southeast winds, warme. Cer, possibly light rains, stationary

For the Upper and Lower rising barometer, stationary to and west winds, partly cloudy

southeast winds, stationary tensor cloudy weather, and occasional in the Upper Lakes, failing lakes stationary or rising broad Local Onsanyarion

Maximum, 60; minimum, 56.

PARIS.

The Institution for the Blind-Music under Diffi-

ch Charities and French Charity-Is Misery a Crime?

As Interesting Conjugal Dispute in a Cafe-Chantant.

Becler Berlier's "Requiem "-Dramatie and Musical Notes.The Exhibition.

Para, March 29.—It was by the merest accident raticam to know anything of that very interact french fastitution, the Blind Asylum, or, and the proper name, the "Institution des less awaged." During a railway journey in the sorth of France, I lately made the acquaintage of a blind Syrian gentleman, rejoicing in the curreque but rather troubleaone name of a blind syrian was then on his way back to haven't certain peculiarities of Ghosn-elbroat. Certain peculiarities of Ghosn-el-es names struck me, and, before we had see Paris, we were on the best of terms with

It was to this fentleman that I indirectly owe the say pleasant hour I spent one day this week at THE BLIND ASTLUM.

It is situated in an out-of-the-way boulevard be-ited the Iwahdes,—a neighborhood which a month seed I suppose will be as bustling and fall of life it is now dail and descried, for within a tensaries walk are the crystal walls of the Exhibi-

ting our credentials, the Director of a presenting our credentials, the Director of Institution most courteously out a guide at our tool, and explained to us the general plan of charity. The Asylum supports altogether a 230 sufertunate blind, chiefly young and fries. There are 150 males and sty or eighty females, all of whom are contreployed. The rules appeared severe, but his Satan can find few opportunities of givening. All are busy.—some reading, some "mischlef still for falle hands to do in the chick of the child are busy,—some reading, some studying music, and all usefully enters, some studying music, and all usefully enters. The guide who accompanied us explained at the unfortunates taken charge of by the charge could be unfortunates taken charge of by the charge could be unfortunated at the charge of the ch were divided into three groups, for each of
the there is a special course of education. The
is the intellectual course. Those who go
out it have reading, writing, and geography,
if we instructed in literature, history,
and security, geometry, and
the hunches of ordinary knowledge,
est tray wooderful to see some of the results
and by the patient efforts of the teachers,
that comes the Professional course, specially
ted to the poor creatures who show any naturatime for skilled manual labor, such as printing,
imp wooden stools, and making pretty wooden
the but by far the most interesting, and at the
time the larguest, part of the curriculum, is

committee of a

e dangerous navigation resic currents, and the open, such a plan such the Hudson-Bay Com-gre sums of moner in route as Prof. fliad and impossible to do so

nd impossible to to so be ahandoned.

to The Tribusa.

A meeting of the DiGraphic Company, at toring character. Montreal Hersel, the apect the books of the

Montreal Heraid, and spect the books of the reported that the partial posts of the reported that the partial posts is though over sunk a great deal of management, the continum to shareholders, no of attempting to he operations to shareholders, no of attempting to he operations and your that, had you and your any other country than public opinion classes, there is no publication shows and that with he continue to the putting the matter and that with he country be held.

Associated Press.

A special from Loosen upon to publicate the publications shows and continue that with the country be held.

Associated Press.

consequence of the large ing Canada in the among the large in the larg

win the

MEATHER.

MIDE SIGNAL OFFICE

April 29—1 a. m.—Indistes, Tennesses, ma C.

a, warmer, cloudy

a, stationary and

Lower Missouri Valley lonary temperature, set y cloudy weather, and p

is) Region, northeas on the second light rains, second light rains, falling, but in the second parameter.

Fresh September 11 Comments of the september 12 Comments of the september

send teachers its achievements are far more inarchiary.

The of the musical pupils goes through seven are training. The first three are given to solone to the next to harmony, and the last to as composition and execution. Of course, the all musical notation would be incomprehensible the bind. They are taught music on the name ten as writing and reading, a system known the name of the intentor, Brail, and which is sted generally in France and England. Letters fall thereigns are rendered by a simple committed to the intentor, Brail, and which is sted generally in France and England. Letters fall thereigns are rendered by a simple committed to the intentor, Brail, and which is sufficient relief to be easily simplified by the practiced touch. To a manufact dough the practiced touch. To a mention of the same of hopeless confusion; our guide assured an that the blind get used to see it a few months, and read them as plainly we forced mortals read good. American type, if the music in see is printed in the Professional cities of the skylum by the blind themselves. In

I lemma with hardly a blunder. A little blies, 7 or 8 years old, stood behind at pumped the air in. A little farther we came to be experienced the air in. A little farther we came to be experienced by the first the first through the six many supple at the first through the cold, which is we executing under the eyes—or, I should by the supple of the direction (for, like all the Protesses in the Anylam, he is blind; of M. Lebel, he empire of St. Etienne du Mont.—one of the fast, and certainly the most curious, of the fast, and certainly the most curious, of the dates of Faris. It was strange enough, and at the most of the mountful group formed to many it was been and schools, —'the blind leading is blied to sarely and successfully. I suppose that the mountful group formed to many the beauties of any sign is blied to sarely and successfully. I suppose that the control of the organ, he stants, sow and then only issuing from his leading to give an order or an explanation. The past as silent and right. His sightless eyes were the any through the strains of a very sing the silent and right. His sightless eyes were fast and the organ-room we passed into a long cordinate the quality more search, and nothing about him sends to have life but the obedient singers, faithful maintain the quality must cold of Sebastian. Find the organ-room we passed into a long cordinate of the control of the organ-room we passed into a long cordinate of the control of the organ-room we passed into a long cordinate of the control of the organ-room we passed into a long cordinate of the control of the organ-room we passed into a long cordinate of the control of the cordinate of the control of the control

schemely informed that the sounds were proled the members of
THE AMATRUE BAND.
The top of the staircase was a narrow passage,
in their foces little rooms, like prison-cells,
the top of the staircase was a narrow passage,
in their foces little rooms, like prison-cells,
the top of the staircase was a narrow passage,
the top of the staircase was a narrow passage,
the top of the staircase was a narrow passage,
the top of the staircase was a narrow passage,
the top of the staircase was a weird cacophony they
at all of them?

see the release for a strain, those we present the stress of a strain was a strain with a strain was a harrow passage, and the strain was a strain when the strain was consented to see sort or orther,—volume, states, which colls were to caused by the market of the strain was a strain with a well of cacophory they are all the strain was a strain with a strain was a strain was a strain was a strain with a strain was a strain w

dull for her, and one fine day she left it, without heat of drum, for Paris, where she had manased to live very well on her bassly—and the generosity of disinterested admirers—till the night Nemenis appeared in the shape of her injured hushand. Sweet creature! Way don't they put her into a House of Correction for eight years? HECOOR BRELIOS'S EXPRAINDINARY "EMPLOYERS THEORY SHELLOS'S EXPRAINDINARY "EMPLOYERS" HECOOR BRELIOS'S EXPRAINDINARY "EMPLOYERS" HECOOR BRELIOS'S EXPRAINDINARY "EMPLOYERS" Chatefet Contect and will be given for the third time on Sanday next. In some respects it is a more remarkable work than the Verdi "Requiem" itself. The siyle, of course, is very different. Instead of duos and quatuors, we have stapenaous chroases and wondrous orchestration. The only solo occars at the "Sanctan,"—a number of quite inferior importance. The sensational polots in the work are the "Dies Irs" and "Taba mirum," the "Rex Tramends" and the "Lacrymosa." For my own part, I thought nothing comparable to the "Lacrymosa." The instrumentation of this namber smazes you, it is so new and original. Every one is talking of the "Tuba mirum" Certainly that too is admirable, with ill its overwhelming pomp of brass; but I found the pleasure if gave me more than counterbalanced the headache it produced. There are no rewer than four brass bands playing at once,—in one of them two mighty bombardons, besides a dozen trombones, cornets, and horas. I counted fourteen or fifteen drums in the band, a tam-tam, and the sensal number of wood and stringed instruments, including a dozen contrebasess. Can you imagine the sounds produced by all these instruments, including a dozen contrebases. Can you imagine the sounds produced by all these instruments, including a dozen contrebases. Can you imagine the sounds produced by all these instruments, including a dozen contrebases. Can you imagine the sounds produced by all these instruments, including a dozen contrebases. Can you imagine the sounds produced. There are no fewer than four brass ban

By the by, Calmann-Levy has just published a new edution of Hector Berlioz's "Memoirs,"—a work as fascinating as any romance, and with the great advantage over romances of being true. Several other interesting books have been issued,—Claude Bernard's "Science Experimentale," and a novel of M. Jules Claretie, entitled "La Maison Vide," notaoly.

Leonide Leolane's diamonds continue to attract people to the Odeon, where they are still giving Alexander Dumas Bis"

"JOSEPH BALSAMO."

Certainly these diamonds are the only brilliant points in the play. "Joseph Balsamo" is as stupid as it is cross, and it is most stopid when it is grossest. In any other town it would be hissed off the stage in three days.

Meyerbeer's "L'Etolie du Nord" was revived at the Opera Comique this week, with Mile. Cecile Ritter in the trying role of Outherias, and Mile. Bilbant-Yanchelst in that of Pracepeta, which she filled and sang to perfection. Poor little Cecile Ritter, on the contrary, was clearly overweighted, and so terribly nervous that she could hardly sing at all.

We are straining every nerve to get our Exhibi-

at all.

We are straining every nerve to get our Exhibition ready for the promised day, and it is simost sure now that it will be ready. But the news from London this moraing is so grave that it may be questioned whether an Anglo-Russian war will not make it a dead failure if it ever opens. There was a regular panic on the Bourse last night. Renies went down with a rush, and everybody is in dread of a general confiagration. We fear to hope, and hope trembiling. Who can foretell what a day may bring forth?

HABRY ST. MICHEL.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

BLIGHT NOT THE PRESENT IN Sunbeams are strewing your path here below; Gather them up and enjoy as you go; Bask in the rays as they fall on your way; Mourn not the lost ones, lest these pass away.

Gather, O gather, The sunlight each day, Lighten thy soul With its joy-giving ray.

light not the violets bathed in the dews, Watching and waiting more beautiful hues;
Love the bright blossoms that come in the Spring,
Lest in your waiting the fairest take wing.
Lovely, thrice lovely,
The bads of each bour; eauties are traced In the simplest wild flower,

Blight not the present in mourning the past; Time spent in mourning will hight to the last;
Time spent in mourning will hight to the last;
Pause not to think of the heartache and wo
Tracing your path in the years long ago—
Pausing, not pausing
To think of the wo
Shading the joys
Of the sunlight below.

Sweet with the bitter is mingled on Earth;
Thorns with each rose on the bush have their birth;
Joys are the brighter when cares take their flight;
Day seems more beautiful after the night. Give way to despair; Darkness once flown

Day dawns rosy and fair. Storms may beat over your rudely-tossed sails-Sunshine will come with more favoring gales; Fear not the waves with their white-crested foam-Christ at the helm safely guides to your home—

Guiding—yes, guiding, Unseen though his hand— Guiding your bark

To the Heavenly Land.

KENYLAND, Ind.

ANNIE BLYS. AN ADVENTURE OF CARL SCHURZ.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 18.—Whoever knows anything of the Citadel of Spandau, and of the argus eyes with which the German war-fund, argus eyes with which the German war-fund, and everything else confined therein, are watched, knows also that he who enters there a prisoner leaves hope of escape behind. From that stronghold the most valiant knight-errant that ever wore spurs could never have liberated his Dulcinea without the old man's consent, And whoever has read Gottfried Kinkel's "History of Art," his "Otto Schuetz," and other captivating proma written prior to 1848, and listen-

THE BUBBER-STAMP FUND.

I was sitting comfortably in the parlor, enjoying a fragrant Havans. My wife had gone out for the day, and therefore I was enjoying the aforesaid prescribed luxury.

I had just brought myself to believe, with the aid of The Tarbuns, that the Bilver bill was a financial success, and was just about to tackle Talmage's views of Hell and Chicago, when I heard a timid tap at the door.

Talmage's views of Hell and Chicago, when I heard a timid tap at the door.

Thinking it was one of my wife's lady friends come to make a cail, I answered with all possible haste.

It was not one of my wife's lady friends, It was a tall, angular man, of about 40 summers, and more winters. He was attired in a tight-fitting cutaway out at the elbows. He wore a Thirteenth-Century hat, of that class commonly known as a "stove-oips." His pants, very muchly belied at the bottoms, were much too short for him, disclosing very advantageously to view a No. 19 gaiter. His coat was buttoned up to the chin, leaving a casual observer very much in doubt as to whether he had on a collar,—or a shirt, for that matter.

He was daubed from head to foot with bright carmine ink.

ramine ink.

"Good morning, sir," he said, in silvery tones. [It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon.]

"Nice day."

"Good afternoon, sir," I answered, in forbidding tones.

"I have a scientific invention here that I would like to show you,"—fumbling in his pockets.

pockets.

"Don't want to see it !"—forcibly.

He pulled from one pocket a flat piece of something covered with the same brilliant color that bedecked his person. From another he pulled a little handstamp.

"Benjamin Franklin may have had his kite; Darius Green may have had his flying-machine; Ceorge Washington may have had his little hatchet; but the man who invented this had his little Patent Electric Uncombustive Oriental Rubber Handstamp."

hatchet; but the man who invented this had his little Patent Electric Uncombustive Oriental Rubber Handstamp."

Then he began. He stamped it on the new wall-paper; on one of the copies of Hogarth which had cost me \$27.25 (and I got it cheap), completely ruining one of the Hudibras plates. "Nice thing for marking books. Marks linen better than anything ever before invented."

Then he stamped it on my shirt-front. He stamped the family Bible from beginning to end. Stamped it on the framed copy or my marriage-certificate. Stamped it on several oil-paintings. Then paused at the window-curtains. "Think you'd like one!"

By this time I had worked myself around to the corner where stood my double-barreled shot gam, which I had not unloaded since the riots. Now Richard was himself again. I pointed the gun square in his face.

"No, sir!"

"It is also good for marking all kinds of outlery, guns, and all implements of warfare."

Then he stamped it jon the barrel of the gun; on—but it is needless to go farther. I bought one!

bought one!

Since that time our front door has been locked, and visitors are seen sneaking in and out of our back door.

FRED MARONE.

CURIOUS CASE OF SEPARATION,
Saginate (Rick.) Republican.
Some three weeks ago a rumor was current on the streets that a well-known business ma

and a large property-owner in this city had sep-arated from his wife, owing to family trouble. The stories toid as to the character of the trou-ble and its origin were various, but one fact was apparent, and that was they had separated. The interested parties in the case are Josiah Etherinterested parties in the case are Josiah Etheridge and his wife, and the tacts, as gleaned by our reporter, are as follows: About thirteen years ago they were married near the City of Flint, and shortly after removed to this city, where Mr. Etheridge engaged in his business, and by his industry accumulated a competence. Nothing arose to mar their matrimonial happiness until two years ago, when a seedy-looking individual arrived in this city and informed Mr. and Mrs. Etheridge that an uncle of the lady had died in the State of Illinois, and by will mad left her about \$5,000 in money and some very valuable real estate; the news was astounding, and Mr. Etheridge, who was always very cautious, consulted Mr. C. W. Wisner upon the subject. After several interviews between the parties, Mr. Wisner and the bearer of this good news, they became satisfied there was something in it, and it was decided to investigate the subject. So Mr. Wisner, having received a power of attorney from the lady, accompanied by Mr. Etheridge, started for Chicago, where the bearer of the good news was to meet them, and together were to proceed to the place where the deceased upcie had resided. ceived a power of attorney from the lady, accompanied by Mr. Etheridge, started for Chicago, where the bearer of the good news was to meet them, and together were to proceed to the place where the deceased uncle had resided. They remained in Chicago severaldays, awaiting the appearance of this man, but, as he did not come, they concluded to investigate the matter alone, and without his help. After arriving at the place designated; where they had been informed that the uncle had resided, they found, much to their surprise, that the story was a canard, and that no man by the name had ever lived in that place. They then returned home, and, as a matter of course, Mr. Etheridge was very much incensed at the shabby trick played upon him. Mr. Wisner did not say much, but he made up his mind that something was wrong, and set himself to work to find out what it was. He left no stone unturned until he fathomed the mystery. He gained the confidence of Mrs. Etheridge, traveled miles after miles to obtain evidence, and after he had rot the chain complete he took his friend Joe one side and told him the story, which in substance is as follows: That the man who told them about the fortune left to Mrs. Etheridge by an uncle was a former husband of the lady from whom she had never been divorced, and then, with a hope that all might yet prove false, he went to her who had been his companion for the past years, and with tears in his eyes asked her to tell the truth in the matter. She was taken by surprise, but she confessed that the story was all true, and that, instead of one, she had two husbands living, and that she was not divorced from either. Mr. Etheridge was heart-broken, but, after taking advice, concluded to separate from her, and placed the matter in the hands of a friend. The lady consented to the separation, and then Mr. Etheridge presented her with a check for \$1,500, as gold watch and chain, a handsome dianonal ring, all the household furniture, paid the freight on the same to San Francisco, and purchased a ticket

Made of swi-work Shoes. Bound to occur-A muzzle. Cartmen's slang-Hire a haul, "Beautiful He of the Sea"-Whale off. Corn descension-A fall in the grain market. The prevailing strawberry-mark-"\$1.25 per

The latest song out is entitled "The Gas Bill." It is sung long meter.

A tender heart is a priceless gift, but a tender head is a great misfortune. This is the season of the year when carpets and hand-organs are turned.

Self-denial is a grand virtue; we always de-light to see it in other persons.

Self-denial is a grand virtue; we always delight to see it in other persons.

Never strike a man when he is down—unless you can't lick him any other way.

Buds on the trees, and pants on the knees of the boys playing marbles, are bursting.

A man recently knocked down an elephant, a lion, and a rhinoceros. He was an auctioneer.

A wealthy chardler of this city drives out on Harlem Lane every afternoon with a parasine bays.—New York Graphic.

"In the spring the young man's fancy." And curses his fate because his salary won't admit of his being fancy the year round.—Oil City Device.

"I notics one thing. The man who rides on the kars every day is satisfied with one scat; but the man who rides once a year wants at least four."—Joak Billings.

"Don't know how Bibbs got rich," you say, Well, now, that's good haw! haw!

He bought on tick and sold for cash.

Then "took the Bankrapt law."

Courier Journal.

"He was a koind maister, he was. He thought of me afore he died, and in his will he said: "I leave to my son William both them sheep wot was lost last week, if they gets found, and in case they doesn't I leave to my faithful aervant Joseph. I hopes they won't get found."

On the 18th of March a book-canvasser fell down the depot stairs in Danbury and broke his leg, an insurance-againt in Monroe lost two fangers in a hay-cuiter, and a tree-peddler in Brookfield was knocked down and run over by a meat-cart. We propose that the 18th of March be made a legsl holiday.—Danbury March.

The Hub Desirous of Chicago's Good Opinion,

Mrs. Mariposa's Lunch-Party Again--The Shoe on the Other Foot.

The New Art-School, and the Students-Schreyer's Pictures, and the Hellotype Process.

The Hon, David A. Wells and Wendell Phillips at the Chestnut-Street Olub.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, April 17.—" Look here, now,-aren't you rather sharp on Boston peculiarities,—rather too hard on us, you know,—now and then, in your letters to The Tatauna!" was the question that suddenly met me, the other day, from a Bostonian, as I was walking down Tremont

I was at first dumb with amazement at the I was at first dumb with amazement at the question. I, who had set forth from week to week all the gayeties and glories of this city of my affections; who had, year after year, given in my applauding record of its "Free Irreligions;" I, who had even stood up for its very east winds,—to be suddenly accused of sharpness and hardness in this direction! My amazement at length finding voice, I timidly inquired:

"What letters have you been reading!"

"I've been reading a good many of them.
Our Tom spent a year once in Chicago, and since then he's taken This Tribuna regularly,—says he couldn't do without it. So it happens, you

see, that I see all those saucy letters of yours about us. You are all the time giving us little digs; but the one to which I particularly refer now is that where you tell the story of

now is that where you tell the story of

MRS. MARIPOSA'S LUNCE-PARTY.

Now, didn't yeu touch that up a little! Was
not there a little high-coloring there, to give us
a rap on our Primrose manner?"

"High coloring! My dear friend, I used only
the simplest of colors, those of exact truth,
and without a bit of touching up. The story,
as you call it, is an incident—a fact—which is
perfectly well known to several persons, myself among the number. Mrs. Mariposa and
her lunch-party are no myth, neither is Mrs.
Primrose a myth. The two ladies live, and
move, and have their social being not far apart
from each other; and the incident of which I
spoke made a sharp little corner in one set at
least, and left a trace upon several minds which
will not be easily effaced."

"Well, why need you tell the story to Chicago! Why need you show up such scars!"

"Well, for one reason, I don't want innocent
and believing Chicago to send any more trusting
creatures here to be doomed to disappointment
eventually. Robert Collyer has got a great deal
to answer for in his heavenly theories of us; but
he's got to find us out yet, and then the reckoning will come."

"But you needn't hold up Mrs. Primrose as a
type!"

"But you needn't hold up Mrs. Primrose as a type!"

"And I didn't. If you had read my story as it ran, or remembered it as it ran, you would know that I only bold up Mrs. Primrose as a warning; that I only declare that even here, in this vaunted Kingdom-Come, do we find now and then such a state of things; and that, consequently, Boston had better not brag of its onliure, and refinement, and breeding, too much."

"Yes, we have our faults, I'll allow," said my friend, naively; "but I don't see the good of talking about them. They are large the good of talking about them. They are large the good of talking about them. They are large the good of talking about them. They are large to a good to good the good of talking about them. They are large to good of talking about them. They are large to good to good the good of talking about them. They are large to good to good the good of talking about them. They are large to good the good of talking about the good of talking abo

—in short, "Bostonish." Of course, with this existing state of things, my educational advice was not fully appreciated. Instead, one indignant dame drew herself up, and, with an inflexion of sarcasm in her voice, returned:

"WA WESTERRERS
don't think that Boston absorbs the wisdom or the virtues of the world."

And now I am set upon by the Bostonian for abowing up her sins to the Western stranger, whose good or ill opinion is now of much importance!

whose good or ill opinion is now of much importance!

After being thus set upon, I betook myself to the Art-Museum for consolation, and to inform myself more fully of the new Art-School which has been established there. As I walked through the galleries, so large, so light, and in every way so pleasant in proportion, and as I looked at the additions to the collection. I felt a thrill of satisfaction and pride in the whole undertaking, which might have mollified my sensitive friend, jealous of any criticism regarding this centre of her universe. The additions of pictures since I last spoke of the Museum in this correspondence have been very considerable. The French artists are well represented, as they are in most American galleries of late. The most notable of these new pictures is one by that inimitable French artist, Schrever. It is his favorite subject,—mounted horsemen in the foreground, with a weird landscape to give effect to his figures.

for the heliotype engraving that, through constant observation of one of Schreyer's pictures as reproduced by this process, I at once, when confronted by the large canvas at the Museum, exclaimed, "That looks like a Schreyer." A nearer approach revealed the artist's name in the corner. The heliotype in question is a copy of "In Danger." A French forest-road, a long team of horses, as the end a covered wagon with peering faces, two mounted drivers and guides,—the whole at a stand-still in the midst of a driving snow-storm; the fire and spirit, the reality of the scene, made mayelously perfect by the expression on the faces of the drivers as they turn and comfort each other. The picture at the Museum has the same intensity of expression. The mounted Arab in the foreground, with the white Bedouin mantle, seems bearing down upon us, instinct with life and vigor.

But it is the new Art-School that I want to tell about now. It was started, in connection with the Museum, in 1876, in the month of December, a little over a year ago, and its progress has been remarkable. It started with fifty pupils; it has now room in the new apartment for 150 students, and this room is entirely occupied at this date.

MR. OTTO GRINDMAN, AN ARTIST OF ANTWERP, very well known to young men in this country who had studied in the Academy of Fine Arts in Antwerp, has had the charge of the School from the beginning,—coming to Boston, by invitation of the Committee, soleth for that purpose. He has the assistance of Edwin Champney, one of our own artists, who has been a fellow student of Mr. Grundman at Antwerp. There is drawing from life, from casts, and copying in color from the treasures of the Museum. At first, as a large portion of the students were amateurs, there was said to prevail a sort of amateurish spirit. But, at the end of the year, so complete had been the course of the day—will show how in earnest are both teachers and Committee, and how unfitted the school is for mere idlers. The reason for this stup a School can do is to furth

step which is to have for results something more and wider than immediate production. The new Art-School certainly is a matter of congratulation, if not of bragging. And the galleries of the Museum are pisces of profit and piesaure, which not only the resident, but the stranger within the gates, has need to be thankful for. But, in the midst of these galleries, I must not forget the new departure at the Chestant-Street Club, on Monday. We have had theology, noterly, and actence. Now we have had a taste of inance.

THE HON. DAVID A. WHILLS gives it in late the conomic Laws to Public and Private Morality." Two years ago this napur was read, before the Kent Club of the Tale Law School, in New Haven; and Mr. Wells proposes to issue it in pamphlet form soop. Strongly opposed to the present economic legislation of the country, it covered a very large field of history, showing the misery of England pecuniarily, and her moral corruption, for the several hundred years she was under the system of guilds, of navigation and apprenticeship isws. Our usually muchlanded Revolutionary fathers, Mr. Wells showed us, were chronic smugglers and law-breakers.

Wendell Phillips, E. E. Hale, James Freeman Clarks, Dr. Hedge, Frank Sanborn, and a deputation from Harvard and the School of Technology, were present. It was Wendell Phillips who made the meeting lively. He want into the Free-Trade doctrine, and essayed to demoish it, though he confessed his belief in it fifteen years ago; but Heury Carey and his facts converted him. Theory should be checked, when it goes outside the national line; and he declared that he would get protection without the arbitrary laws which Mr. Wells denounced. And then he gave his well-known views on paper currency, by which we can borrow all the money we want for business for 7 or 8 per cent. The next Presidential election, he said, will turn on the currency. The next step of the Democracy will be to establish the Greenback system.

"IT WILL RE WORTHY OF THE DEMOCRACY." Mr. Wasson interrupted, which inter

THAT POOR OLD BEECHER CASE. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
SWISSVALE, Pa., April 20.—in one of the

chool-books of the good old times, there was a story of a spermaceti-whale attacking a ship and demolishing her. The scene was very vividly described; and, after he had struck the vessel once, and passed out of sight, an old aflor exclaimed: "My God! he is on us again!"

This exclamation is recalled by Mrs. Tilton This exclamation is recalled by Mrs. Histor's last my God! The slimy monster, the leviathan scandal, is on us again! There can be no way of settling it, but by bringing Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Cady Stantou up before some competent tribunal, and inducing them to tell, under oath, all they know about it. If Miss Anthony will give, as legal evidence, the story she told in a parlor of Princeton, Ill., to twenty ladies, nearly two years before Mrs. story she told in a parlor of Princeton, Ill., twenty ladies, nearly two years before Mr. Woodhuli's publication, and will give th names of the parties which she then withheld all fair-minded, impartial people would be able to form an opinion, and the case might be finally dismissed. JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

TIRED." But I am so tired of life,
I wish I was dead or worse;
I seem to lack strength for the strifeFor strife with the cruel world;
And I cannot step to cry,
For close to my path is Wo,
And Sickness stands, also, near by.

"Life is an eternal tramp
Upon the treadmill of pain,
And. daily, the straggle adds
Deep scars to my body and brain.
I wish I could leave the town,
The mules of brick and stone,
The rush of the hurried crowd,
And smiles that but smother a groan,"

Dear friend, though your lot is hard, More roses bath life than thorns: Remember, though nights are long.
There follow some beautiful morns,
CHICAGO, April 19, 1878.

Weak lungs are cruelly racked and the general strength gradually wasted by a persistent, deer-seated cough, which Dr. Jayne's Expectorant may be relied on to cure. You will derive certain ben-efit from it also, if troubled with either asthms or THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS, parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until so clocky, m. during the week, and until by m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 128 Twenty-accord-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-sw.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Kewsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

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South Sides

268 STATE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND lodging, \$4.50 to \$5 per week; also neatly furnished froms; transient. \$1 per day; few blocks from Post-Office.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 351, 353, 355, AND 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House; board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5, 35 and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board. OHELDON-COURT HOTEL, SOR AND SOR WEST Madison-st.—Pleasant furnished rooms and first class board: terms reasonable.

BOARD WANTED. DOARD—AND FURNISHED, CHEERFUL ROOM
private family, gentleman and wife; no chier boarders: vicinity Grace or St. James Epicopal Churches; moderate price. Address Board of Trade 119, Tribune office.

Trade 119, Tribune office.

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A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Ran dolph-st., near Clark, Room 5 and 6. Established 1854

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be had in exchange for currency at the countingroom of the Tribune Company.

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Tribune Company.

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PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY. 78 AND 80 VAN

Buren-st., established 1875—Permanent and relia-ble 16,000 square feet for storage of furniture and general merchandles; advances made; safety rault.

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be sold very low; can be seen at DAFTS stable, corner
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further use for them. D. D. MALLORY & CO., 114
West Randolph-ft.

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on Twenty-night or Armold-its., shout 5 weeks
on ulst list. Beture to 128 State-it. Room 25, and
receive reward. MARK, GALLEGER.

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a, 408 State-it.

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always bring good prices. Before you sell four
library see URAFIN. corner Madison and Dearborn-sta.

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by is the place where you will get the highest prices
for good books. All before selling.

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one block from denot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
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in market, and shown freet abortact free: railroad fare
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T miles cast of Lemont, in Cook County, Ill.,
frame dwelling, 40 acres improved, and all good
barrs, cribs, and water, good orchard, also 40farm adjoining at \$35 per acre; well improved;
terms; both as allear; 25 miles of Chicago. T
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TOR SALE-FLORIDA ORANGE FARM, 50 ACRE
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Torm in Adams County, Wis., 40 acres, under plotted conditions.

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I mle west of Dauville Rallroad, on Tray-av. Venerold St. 200 on the piece of land, it omate to sell at \$700. It will make a good garden or suburbanhous for some one. I see not know there you can deter with \$700. It is 2 miles west of Washington Heights and only 16 miles from Court House. T. B.
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Offenwood-sv., near Forty-third-st., 2 story
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TO RENT-IN EVANSTON-MY OWN RESIDENCE.
one of the best in Cook County, having all the conveniences of sirst-class bouse in the city. I will rent for a term of years, either furnished or unfrursished, or will sell at a bargain. Also, other homes and grounds to rent cheap. C. E. BEOWNE, 59 Dearborn. for a term of years, enter furnished or will sell at a baryain. Also, other homes and grounds to rent cheap. C. S. BROWNE, 59 Dearborn.

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yin a Brahard, commission merchanis, and one of
the finant locations on the street; Sucily feet, 4-story,
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son-A suite of rooms, fitted up, and insued by Preston. Kaan & Co. as a banking office
last 8 years; prominent corner, near Madison, for banking, insurance, or would make good

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125, furnace and gas fixtures, south front, near Anhands.

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MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1878.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were orth 991@993 in coin on the dollar.

A terrible gale on the northern coast of pain has brought appalling devastation to be fishery trade, sinking scores of small coses and drowning upwards of 150 fisher-

brief but sweeping denial by Bis set just made public is given to the atry this morning over his signatur-ugh the Associated Press dispatches.

The people of St. Albans, Vt., felicite lives upon having escaped a fearful ration. Discovery was made yesterof what there is every reason to believe to be two concerted attempts by incendiaries to fire the city. In both cases, fortunately, the flends were foiled, but in neither case were they arrested.

Weather permitting, the farmers of St. Clair County, Illinois, will commence the plowing of corn to-day which was planted in March. Such a thing as corn large enough to admit of plowing at this season of the year was never before known in that locality. In other parts of the West corn-planting is going forward rapidly, and seed-time in general is fully three weeks in advance of the average of seasons.

Easter Sunday in Chicago was observed among nearly all the denominations yester-day with festive floral decorations unusually prists to the great day of Christian rejoicing.

Among the episodes of special interest was
the occupation by St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Society of its newly-acquired church edifice, and the anniversary services at Trinity M. E. Church, with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas on "Life's Lessons."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the striking cotton-operatives of Manchester will accept and act upon the sensible advice proffered yesterday by the meeting of delegates of the Amalgamated Association. The delegates, being better able than the strikers themselves to judge accurately of the situation in all its bearings, urge the men to desist from the strike for the present, submit to the reduction decreed by the employers, and await a more favorable opportunity than a falling market presents for an organ

After several days of vexatious delay, occ sioned by a determination upon the part of the colonists to crowd the vessel beyond its lawful carrying capacity, the bark Azor yes-terday set sail from Charleston, S., C., towed out of the historic harbor by the tug Wade Hampton, bearing 250 colored people to their future homes in Liberia. It is the first ship toed to embark under the auspices of the has become so popular among the freedmen that another cargo of emigrants can be made up as soon as the funds can be secured that are necessary to defray the expenses of their equipment and transportation.

It is now regarded as certain in Treasury circles in Washington that a renewal of operations looking to the removal of Collector THUE and Naval-Officer ConnELL will take place forthwith. It will be remembered that the nomination of Mr. Roosevell was rethe nomination of Mr. ROOSEVELT was rejected by the Senate on the ground that no sufficient cause was shown by the President for the removal of Collector ARTHUS. No such difficulty could occur again, the investigation of the Treasury Commission having developed plenty and to spare of sufficient cause for removal. The name of ex-Governor and for removal. The name of ex-Governor and ex-Senator Fauron is now mentioned in conit is considered doubtful whether Mr. Conk-zino could command the requisite strength either from among the Republican or Demo-cratic Sensiors to defeat two thoroughly anexceptionable nominations.

Gen. Granon has been laboring with the House Committee on Military Affairs to convince the Democratic members of the necessity of a strong force advantageously distributed in Northern Montana as a safeguard against a renewal of hostilities by the Sioux and other had Indians now in British Columbia with Stranon Bull. The Democratical Stranon tembia with Sirring Bull. The Democracy, however, are so bent upon crippling the army by wholesale reductions and changes that it is doubtful whether the most experienced and judicious of Indian fighters, such as CROOK, TREEK, and GREEGE, could prevail in the effort to make predent provision against the possibility of another Indian campaign. Proper precautions taken now, together with the understanding that the Canadian mounted police will co-operate with the United States troops at the event of a warilie movement by Sir-

Our dispatches this morning chronicle another of those thrilling menagerie experiences which convulse the circus-going world early in the spring of each year. The well-known bridge and the "herd of elephants" are used, this time in Virginia, the royal Bengal tiger and the South African lion being reserved for later service, in Michigan, mayhap. If the lover of superheated sawdust and croupy hand-organs will only take such recitals with the proper prophylactic (which is, salt one grain), there is no excuse for denying the rest of the people the enjoyment of these effusions, which have taken rank among the staples of our humorous literature. morous literature.

THE PROPOSED INCOME TAX.

The Confederate Brigadiers have I another partial victory in the National House of Representatives. They have secured the report of a bill from the Ways and Means report of a bill from the Ways and Means Committee deducting eight cents a pound from the tax on tobacco,—reducing it from 24 to 16 cents a pound (the English tobacco tax is 80 cents per pound),—and imposing a tax of 2 per cent on all incomes over \$2,000 to make good the deficiency in the revenue to be caused by this reduction of the tobacco tax. This has been from the first a distinct-ly Southern measure in which the purpose. ly Southern measure, in which the purpose was to strike at the North, and at the same time make an effort to favor the Southern tobacco interests. Two Northern men in the Committee have assisted the Confederates in bringing this scheme so far for-ward that it is set for consideration May 1. As much might have been expected from SAYLER, of Cincinnati, a doughface Democrat, but it is unaccountable that Mr. Buncham, of Illinois, should have given it the benefit of his casting vote in the Committee, without which it could not have come before

the House.

The Confederate gains from the passas of this bill would not be so important them as is generally supposed. The consumer pays the tax, so that the tobacco growing and manufacturing districts in the South will not be relieved by the reduction chewers will pay a little less for the tobacco they purchase to sell, and they are a class who are certainly not entitled to any special relief, as they don't pay the excise. The only way in which the Southern productional be benefited would be through an increased demand and consumption of tobacco that might warrant them in chargtobacco that might warrant them in charging higher prices for what they sell, but a reduction of eight cents a pound in the tax will scarcely bring about that result. Nevertheless, the Southern Brigadiers and their constituents may enjoy some satisfaction in the reflection that 90 per cent of the burden of the income tax will fall upon the capitalists, manufacturing, and business men of the North: and the farmers of the West will North; and the farmers of the West will get "struck" through the increased railroad reights on their produce and live stock and on the manufactures they purchase, while the hardship to the South will be comparatively slight.

It will be more difficult for Congre representing Northern and Western districts constituents of the justice of imposing special tax upon industry of all kinds,—ad-mittedly of an inquisitorial and onerous char-acter, and also of doubtful constitutionality, or if the revenues had irrecoverably sunken, or if the revenues had irrecoverably sunken below the amount necessary to pay the interest on the public debt, there might then be some justification for establishing a national system of espionage to pry into private affairs and exact a special tribute from all those citizens who are enterprising, in dustrious, and frugal enough to secure an income in excess of \$2,000. But there is no such contingency. No such excuse, in fact, is set up. The purpose is confessedly that of reducing one of the fairest and least buron tobacco, — and of imposing upon the North the most odious and injurious of taxes, and more than its share in the support

of the Government. The most serious error made by unreflecting people in regard to an income tax is in the delusion that the tax falls exclusively upon those who have incomes exceeding \$2,000, because that sum is ostensibly ex-

empt in the collection.

The Western farmer who does not earn more than \$1,000 a year may persuade himself, in the innocence of his heart, that this new tax will not reach him. As a matter of fact, he will feel it, in proportion to his means, as much as anybody else. As a producer of grain, wool, or live stock, the prices he receives are largely determined by the cost of getting his produce to market. Transportation, storage, and commissions are always deducted before he receives his pay. But the new fax falls on these inci-dents. The railroad companies and the warehouse corporations are required under the law to pay the 2 per cent tax on their receipts before dividing their earnings. This tax will be an excuse now, as it was when it prevailed during and after the War, for imposing extra charges double or thrice the amount of the tax levied. The commission men and millers who pay the tax on their in-comes will follow the same rule. Every dollar of the tax on these interests, then, though nominally paid by corporations, mill-ers, drovers, and business firms, falls directly upon the farmers, including those whose in-comes do not exceed \$2,000. Those farmers who earn more than this sum must pay an additional tax on their surplus income. Hence not a single person engaged in farm-ing can escape this tax, whether his income be large or small. It will come out of him

in the end.

The mechanics, artisans, factory-operatives, and laboring classes have likewise ac-quired from the Communists the humbug-ging idea that they will escape the income ax, and that it falls only upon those whose direct income exceeds the amount exempted. The fact is that it necessarily oppresses them more than any other class in the community, unless it be the farmers. It outs into them on both sides. The special tax on the earnings of the manufacturer, the build-er, the railroad and steamship companies, er, the railroad and steamanip companies, the merchants, and all other employers, re-duces the wages-fund in proportion to what is subtracted by this special tax. The tax is a new item in the expense account of all those doing business, and one that cannot be avoided or curtailed. This expense, be avoided or curtailed. This expense, therefore, will be saved somewhere else. Some of the employers will meet it in part by cutting down wages, and in part by adding to the price of their goods or freights. Others will apply it all on a reduction of wages in order to get an advantage in competing with their neighbors; still others will put the full amount on the laborers and employes, and also add the full

the tax a pretext or expedient for g is than before. The laboring m gains than before. The laboring men, in the meantime, not merely suffer a reduction in wages, but find the expenses in living in-creased. The landlord will charge more rent, for the only way landlords have for paying taxes and interest is to take them out of the

This income tax will also fall upon the re ceipts of insurance companies, and they will inevitably recoup themselves two-fold by making it a pretext for advancing their rates.

Mechanics and clerks will have to pay higher

Mechanics and clerks will have to pay higher on their dwellings and furniture.

All the items of clothing, and sustenance, and fuel, will be higher, on account of the increase in prices required to meet the tax levied on merchants, manufacturers, coal dealers, common carriers, and every class of employers. Thus the workingman will be a chief sufferer, though ostensibly paying no income tax. His expenses will be enlarged and his wages be smaller as a direct and inevitable result of this injurious Southern bill.

this kind of bad tax that fall heavily upon the debtor classes. The banks protect them-selves by raising the rate of interest, and the capitalists, in loaning money on mortgage will add the income tax to his rates, and the borrower must pay it. The railroads charge more for passenger travel as wall as for the transportation of freight. The sale of a farm, house, or piece of property for \$10,000 requires the payment of \$200 tax, though only a tenth part of the purchase-money may be paid in cash, and though the property may be sold at a heavy loss below what it may be sold at a heavy loss below what it cost the seller. Men who are verging towards bankruptcy by reason of owning property bought at the inflation prices will still have to pay a special tribute in order to sell their land at the face of the mortgage it carries. Thus it becomes a tax on losses instead of a tax on gains, and every farmer and mechanic in debt will be made to feel the moment he sells his farm or house or attempts to renew the mortgage thereon Every man who rents, travels, insures, sells, borrows, works, or saves will be a victim to this tax, be his income large or small, and the smaller the income the greater the proportional hardship. The exemption is, in this respect, a mere delusion and a snare.

ately, there is yet time and oppor tunity to save the country from the injury of the proposed Southern income tax on the North. The purpose of the Congressional demagogues who are thus pandering to the Communists and seeking to deceive the masses as to the actual effect of this abominable tax will be exposed.

The lawyers in Congress should be influenced by the fact that such a tax will proba-

bly be held by the Supreme Court to be un-constitutional. When levied before it was as a war measure, and no Union man desired to test its validity. The case will be very different now. The tax—unjust, oppressive, inquisitorial, and unnecessary—will be widely and stubbornly resisted. An income tax, in its very nature, is a "direct tax," and the Constitution of the United States provides that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the States which may be included within this Union according to their respect ive numbers." The proposed law fails to do this, and it would be difficult to devise a system for levying a tax on incomes that would meet this requirement. The constitutional consideration should influence those in Conifest injustice and oppression of the pro-

The Washington Post, which aspires to the press leadership of the Democracy, has just discovered how the Presidential campaign of 1876 was won by the Republican party. "The average Radical voter of the rural districts of the loyal North," says the Post, "is an ignorant, bigoted yokel, who derives most of his knowledge of current events from an almanae, and the bulk of his political information from the quarterly sermon of the Presiding Elder of the M. L Church North." The ignorant, bigoted yokel, in 1874, learned, says the *Post* (presumably from his almanac and the quarterly sermon of his Elder), of "the ringism of the GRANT Administration," and he rose, did the yokel aforesaid, "in disgust and wrath and swept the Radical party, with its rings, its pious thieves, and its Christian statesmen out of the House of Representatives." But between the happening of this glorious event in 1874 and the opening of the Presi-dential campaign of 1876, the Republican leaders devised an ingenious scheme to frighten and esjole the "yokel" back to his allegiance. They frightened him by holding up to his view (through his almanac and the Presiding Elder's quarterly sermon of course) the peril of two billions of Rebel claims. The Democratic party, says the Post "denied, apologized, and expostulat-ed," but all in vain, for the Republican eaders captured that "ignorant, yokel," horse, foot, and dragoons, and "reduced the Democratic majority in the House from seventy to twenty." Had the Post been in existence at the time it would have denied nothing, apologized for nothing, expostulated not at all. It would have promptly assumed the aggressive, and fought the battle on that line. Whether it would have defended the two billions of Rebel claims, the Post does not exactly say. We are left to infer, however, that it would, since there was no room for doubt as to the existence of the claims and as to the purpose of the Confederate Democracy to prosecute them to the bitter end. On the subject of current events," the " yokel's" almanac is sometimes disagreeably specific on ac-count of its accuracy and truth-fulness. For instance, between 1874 and 1876, the "yokel's" almanac informed him, and truthfully too, that claims of every conceivable nature, from the rob-bery of a hen-roost to the profanation of the sanctuary of the Lord, as represented by the M. E. Church South, through its converthe M. E. Church South, through its conver-sion into a hospital for the accommodation of wounded Union soldiers, were presented and pressed upon the attention of Congress, and that these claims aggregated hundreds of millions of dollars. It is a question whether, had the Pest been alive to defend these two billion dollars' worth of Rebel claims, and its defense had gone into the "yokel's" al-manac side by side with the hard, cold state-

ment of their amount,—it is a question whether the "ignorant, bigoted yokel" would not have reached the same conclusion, namely: that it was not quite safe to trust

the Confederate Democracy to pass upon their own claims. There is little doubt, however, we think, that the "yokel" will repeat his action of 1876 when he comes to study his almanac for 1878. He will find that the Con-

claims with even more vigor than it displayclaims with even more vigor than it displayed when its majority was a round seventy.

It is plain that the Post has impressed itself upon its party leaders. They have adopted its aggressive policy. We have even had an opportunity to observe how it works in practice. The case of the election of a Doorkeeper is in point. The aggressive policy involved the necessity of the choice of that particular Confederate General who could show the most conspicuous record of disloyalty and bitterness toward his Government and flag. As a competitor for Democratic votes there was presented a veteran Democrat, and a veteran of two wars for the Democrat, and a veteran of two wars for the Democrat, and a veteran of two wars for the Umon who bore the scars of wounds received in both. This veteran, Gen. SHIELDS, received one Democratic vote, and his opponent, Gen. FIELD, the ex-Confederate, received all the rest! This incident shows whither the aggressive policy tends. It means the absolute proscription of the Union soldier, and the elevation of the Confederate to phose of trust and amplement in the original confederate. places of trust and emolument in the gift of the Republic. The Doorkeeper episode will not look well in the "yokel's" almanac, but it will find a place there, nevertheless. The Confederate Gen. FIELD realizes that it will not look well, and he seeks to break the force of it by announcing his purpose to fill the so-called soldiers' roll of his department with crippled Union soldiers. But his pro-posed action smacks of apology; it is not "aggressive" enough. Hence the Confederate Appropriation Committee promptly assembled and agreed to cut down the pay of each of them \$200 per annum! This will supply a paragraph for the "yokel's" al-

The aggressive policy was beautifully developed the other day in the course of the debate in the House on the William and Mary College Claim bill. That old Virginia institution has educated more Rebels than any other college in the South. Hence it was elected by the ex-Confederates as the fittest subject of reward. The Hon. MARTIN L. Townsend, in his inimitably caustic, humorous vein, showed why that institution of all others was placed in the van of the long line of pending Rebel claims. It served the de-funct Confederacy best, and its name led all the rest. "No more apologies, no more denials," says the Post. Let us thrust the most offensive of the Rebel claims upon the ttention of the ignorant, bigoted yokel ! On Saturday last the House of Represent atives entered an order fixing two night ses-

sions each week to consider pension cases. The secret of this order is the fact that a large number of Southern claims are on the calendar next after the pension cases. The aggressive policy requires that Southern claims should be pressed to the front, and the pension cases are to be rushed through to give place to the vanguard of the list of two billion dollars of Rebel claims. The pension cases concern Union soldiers: Southern-claim cases concern Rebel soldiers, Rebel soldiers' families and friends. The ag gressive policy demands that the cases of Rebel soldiers shall be promptly considered. Proceed, gentlemen; you are grinding out grists for the "ignorant, bigoted yokel's" al-

West are known to be the property of Wall street stock and gold gamblers. The others took their cue from these, and all adopted the Wall street style of argument, composed of misrepresentations, abusive epithets, and threats. Their undisguised purpose was to increase the value of the cheap paper dollars they had loaned by requiring payment in dear gold dollars. Their whole game was to enhance the value of their loans, at the ex-THE CUSTOMS-THIEVES' NEW RECRUIT. The Chicago Times announces from Washington that "the Commission to investigate the question of the undervaluation of imported goods will not be in any hurry to go o work at the Eastern ports." It refers to a corner on gold by making it the sole legal-tender for paying debta. They did not even go to the trouble of deny-ing or disguising their rascally, swindling purpose, but claimed it was their right to its work is near an end." It declares that the Chicago people, in Washington, interested in the fight of the Western importers against the frauds of the Eastern seaports "have no confidence in the Commission"; that it was "organized in the Ring interests," purpose, but claimed it was their right to thus rob the community. All other money than dear gold they denounced as "clipped coin," or "90-cent dollars." It is only a few days since the New York Nation, one of the most insolent and abusive of the Wall street organs, deplored the "inflation of the currency" likely to result from the restoration of gold to circulation unless the and that "it will so report." The Times further says: "There is in all branches of the Treasury service a pooh-poohing of the harges made at Chicago that shows how completely the Treasury is in the hands of a Ring." It is quite plain, from these gloomy forebodings, that the *Times* has been ad-vised by H. B. James. It is not strange greenbacks were withdrawn and burned as fast as gold was issued. To keep the greenbacks in circulation along with the coin, it condemns as inflation, and says it will cheapen the value of gold and raise the price of property and products, and such result it deprecates and deplores with all the bitterthat the man James should "pooh-poo the "charges made at Chicago." It is not strange that, from a conversation with James, the Times correspondent should conclude that "the Treasury is completely in the hands of a Ring." It would, perhaps, be better for the *Times* to consult Secretary SHERMAN on the subject of Ring influence in the Treasury. Mr. SHERMAN may, perhaps, paper that makes the objection to the green-backs might as well proclaim itself the special advocate of the money-king at once, and devote itself exclusively to the solution determine to eliminate from the Treasury the New York Oustom-House Ring influence, of problems in cent per cent.
Senator Conkline is right in conder even if in doing so it becomes necessary to cut off the official head of Mr. H. B. JAMES. the insolence and dishonesty of the Wall street organs. As a public man, he knows that Shylock is not King in this country, and We mildly suggest to the Times that on Treasury affairs Mr. SHERMAN is better authority than his clerk, James. The Times that the people cannot be bought or fright-ened. He found it impossible to speak on insinuates that the Commission is corrupt, and that the New York thieves' Ring have this question when it was up in the Senate, purchased it. The insinuation is a lying because anything he might say would be, in comparison with the editorials of the New York press, tame and ineffective. He could one, and we challenge the Times to produc a particle of evidence in support of it.

The Times says that Chicago people in
Washington "have no confidence in
the Commission." This assertion is as false
as the insinuation that the Commission is not out-Herod HEROD. There was, perhaps, one other reason, not mentioned by him, why he did not speak, and that was lack of solid argument to be advanced against the bill. This lack helps to explain the conduct corrupt. The Commission could not sup-press the facts presented to it if it would, and it would not if it could. The case of the New York press. Having the Wall street interest to protect and conciliate, and against the New York Custom-House no facts to support them, the newspapers took to defamation of character as their ready made up. It is overwhelming, and its promulgation is only a question of time.

The Times has never comprehended the subject. It has treated it only in a sensational only recourse. They adopted the tactics of ABTERUS WARD, and said in effect: "It may all be as the Western people say, but way, with no adequate conception of its im-portant bearing on the great mercantile interests of Chicago and the entire Western country. It has printed some importa-facts bearing on the subject, gathered fro Government officials and interested import-

intelligible way, the Times now snee

officials by a certain class of busines

our mother didn't die in a poor-house our sister Sal hasn't got a glass eye." stor Conkline was too wise to follow their example. Events have already justified him and condemned them. A COMMUNISTIC HOOSIER GOVERNOR. ers. But it has failed to compre The moral responsibility for the recent massacre of colored men at the Coal Creek mines in Indiana should be laid at the door of the Commune-sympathizing Governor of that State, Blue-Jeans WILLIAMS. A brief hend the significance of the facts, failed to digest them, and so failed to present them to the public in a manner susceptible of easy comprehension. Having failed to understand the controversy in an resume of the case will make this apparentA year ago the miners at that locality belonging to the "Union" went out on a
"strike," not upon a matter of wages or of
time, but because one of their "bosses" was
personally objectionable to some of them.
The companies resisted the strike, and after
their mines had been idle for a long time
hired some colored men in Virginia and set
them to work. This brought the Molly Maguire miners to terms, and at last a compromise settlement was made. With some
exceptions, the "Unionists" were given employment, but the introduction of colored
Americans rankled in their foreign breasts,
especially as these blacks continued to work
some of the mines. A conspiracy was laid
to drive them out of that section. Last fall
a petition was sent by the "Mollies" to resume of the case will make this apparent and seeks to consign it to contempt by sub-jecting it to ridicule. There is nothing par-ticularly "nasty," in the ordinary acceptation of the term, about the New York Custom-House frauds. It is a simple case of dis honest collusion with certain Governmen on a large scale. If it were a case of priestly unfaithfulness to the solemn obligations of his order, a case of adultery in a conspicuously exalted social circle, or a case of strikingly exceptional nastiness in any walk in life, it would be quite in the Times way work it up to the best (?) advantage, with all the ac-companiments of cynicism, obscenity, and blasphemous profanity. But the case under consideration is not that sort of a case at all. to drive them out of that section. Last fall a petition was sent by the "Mollies" to "Old Blue Jeans," asking authority for the incorporation of a militia company at Coal Creek under the State law. He granted the petition at once, without giving

of the Springfield pattern should be furnished to the company, which numbered that many men. By this action of the Governor the State of Indiana armed eighty ruffians, officials here ardently supported THE UNE, and Mr. SHERMAN promptly const. The individual H. B. James, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, tried to destroy the investigation by poisoning the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury against the investigators of it, and from that moment the Times withdrew its support from the Commission. It is plain that its assanits upon the integrity of the Commission, emanating from Washington, as I they do, are inspired by Mr. James. The Times has joined the James party, and will bereafter defend the New York Ring of customs thieves in their efforts to continue the present system of robbing the Government revenues and crushing out honest importers in who were in a conspiracy to murc drive out the colored men, with S drive out the colored men, with State repeating rifles. It was not a difficult matter to pick a quarrel with them. Last Tuesday night, one of the militis men, inflamed with whisky, assaulted a negro and straightway the word was given. The militis Mollies appeared upon the streets with their rifles, not as a company acting under military orders, but as a mob bent upon massacre. They succeeded in killing three innocent negroes, wounding several others, driving the rest to their houses, and terrorizing them to that extent that they have not dared to resume work. After the massacre, the Sheriff appeared upon the scene and completed the farce by ordering out the assassinating militia company to preserve the peace! The next day eleven members of this beautiful company of peace-conservators were placed ent system of robbing the Government revenues and crushing out honest importers in Chicago and other Western cities. The Times has gone over to the enemy of its patrons in Chicago and the West. It has joined the robbers of the revenue, but it has company of peace-conservators were placed under arrest upon the charge of murder.

It is to be hoped that these cleven men, guilty of murdering peaceful, unoffending, industrious colored laborers, will be punished to the full extent of the law; but there joined them at the wrong time. They have maintained a long hold upon ill-gotten gains, but they are about to be compelled to re-linquish it. They will be speedily overthrown, horse, foot, and dragoons, and their newspaper organs, whether in New York or Chicago, will do well to "stand from under."

CONKLING ON THE SILVER BILL

Senator Conxumo's silence during the exciting and prolonged debate on the Silver bill was explained by himself in the remarka-

ble interview published last week in the New York World. He refrained from speaking,

he explains, for two reasons,—first because he saw the bill was demanded by a vast ma-

pority of the people, and secondly because the New York papers had precluded all argu-ment by their insolent, vituperative, and scandalous methods of attacking the silver

andalous methods of attacking the silver en. "The New York editors thought they

could earry the day," said Senator Conkings, "by calling the silver men lunatics,

fools, knaves, and rascals, and speaking of a

great popular movement as a 'craze.'" This was no way to do, Conxumo thought. The

men leading the movement, he said, "were neither idiots, knaves, nor fools. They know," he said,—"and we also all know,—that the great dailies of New York are under the shadow of Wall street, and completely

Senator Conkline is perhaps not the best authority on some political questions where President Hayes is concerned, but, as the

Senator from New York, he may be sup-posed to know what he is talking about in

this instance. No man has had better oppor-tunities to study the New York press and

discover its underground connections, and the influences that control it, than he; and

when he says that it drew its inspiration for the silver discussion from Wall street, we are bound to believe that he speaks the

truth. His testimony is merely confirma-tory of more to the same effect from other

sources. Two of the newspapers most slan-derous in the combined attack against the

ness of a bloodthirsty Shylock. The news-

controlled by its money-bags."

is a higher criminal in this case, the Governor of Indiana, who furnished the murderers with State arms to do their bloody work. He should not be allowed to escape a moral verdict of condemnation from the public tribunal. He knew the character of the nen to whom he gave those rifles. He was too intimately and sympathetically connected with the railroad strikes last summer not to know the vindictive feelings of the Coal Creek miners towards the colored men. He knew that there was no need for a militia company at that locality. He knew, if he wanted to find out, that there was a conspiracy to prevent the negroes from working by murdering some of them, which would have the effect to establish a reign of terror and scare away the rest, and that when he placed arms in their hands they would probably commit murder with them. It is not the first time that this pandering old demagogue has openly avowed his sympathy and affiliations with the Molly Maguires and Communists. Last summer he unblushingly enrolled himself upon their side by refusing to arrest their disorderly and incendiary proceedings. He then placed the means in their hands to stop all the railroad trains crossing the State, block up public business of other States, and lay an embargo upon travel and transportation, with the solitary exception of his son-in-law, who, at his personal request, was allowed by the railroad strikers to take his cattle out of the State on a train. He has now placed the instruments of assassi-nation in the hands of a lawless, reckless gang of Molly Maguires, and they have accomplished their work. For the killing of these three black men he is almost as responsible as if he had shot them himself. He not only he had shot them himself. He not only encouraged the scoundrels by his Communistic conduct last summer, but he placed the weapons in their hands, knowing full well the cruel result that might follow. The villains who shot the colored men deserve to go to the gallows. Their sympathizer merits the scorn of all law-abiding ci and the detestation of every friend of humanity. If justice were done, he would be hurled from the high position he disenhance the value of their loans, at the ex-pense of debtors and industry. They clam-ored for dear dollars in payment of the cheap

Still another scandal at the Yale College Junior Exhibition. The oration which took the second prize last week, and came near taking the first, was cribbed almost bodily from two of the prize orations of 1869. They happened to be on file in the library, and the authors happened to be in the audience; so that orator will never paint a Professor's cow sky-blue again,— in New Haven at least. Some years ago, an-other Junior came to grief through injudicious-ly shooting off his eloquent mouth charged with thunder stolen from the late Hos. Henry with thunder stolen from the late Hon. Henry L. Deming, who was in the audience. Nor is it long since, at another Eastern college, a young student passed off on the judges a chapter of BUCKLE on "Civilization" as his own work, and took a prize. In his case, however, the judges might be said to be participal criminis, inasmuch as they failed to recognize the matter with which they should have been familiar, or to suspect that anything was wrong when such matter was spouted off by an unlicked cub in his 'teens. It is probable that all of these young men would have considered it "inconsistent with a sense of honor" to give away a comrade suspected of being concerned in a hazing outrage.

The London Spectator of April 6 reports this The London Speciator of April 6 reports this bad piece of news concerning the introduction of the American potato-bug into England:

A Colorsdo beetle, it is said, has made good his landing on the coast of Glamorganshire. A Cardiff house-decorator, Alfried John, took one last Sunday, which had been observed by his wife on a potato, to the police-station, and there the Health-Officer, Dr. Pain, declared the beetle to be of the gennine Colorado type. The insect is supposed to have traveled by a vessel now in port with a large cargo. It may well turn out that the successful landing of this expeditionary force on the coast of Wales will, as Sir Wilfrid Lawson long ago predicted, be more disastrous for England than the landing of any naval or military force which we could rationally expect. Indeed, the beetle may prove far more formidable in Wales than even the Bashl-Bazouks in Thessaly. It is not so cruel, but is even more rapactous; and the law of the increase of its population is in itself only too formidable.

One of those cheerful suits which make Dig One of those cheerful suits which make District-Attorneys so anxious for re-election pigeon-hole indictments found against the murderers of insurance canvassers is raging in Brooklyn. A woman bought a house on mortgage, insured it in the mortgagee's interest, and conveyed it to her child. The house burned down; the woman undertook to prove loss for the mortgagee; the company wouldn't accept her proposition. The mortgagee proffered proof; declined. The child's guardian has brought suit, and the company opposes that. brought suit, and the company opposes that.

The next thing will be for the company to assert that there was no house at all.

In the midst of his swash about Eastertide, Mr. JAY GOULD is eminently truthful, and We, too, carry the bag. We finger the coins greedily. Let Gop go on with His miracles,—let the poor crowd about Him; the bag is our business.

Yes; the bag is JAY's business, and he does

finger the coins greedily; but we never expect-ed to hear him admit the fact so plumply. The Democrats of Richmond, Va., have "adopted a resolution excluding the blacks from voting at the primary elections." There is, however, no objection to the blacks voting at the regular election, provided that they vote for the ticket nominated at the primaries from which they are thus excluded. Let us conciliate again. And again. And once more. Tiger!

Living at European hotels is dear; but dying is dearer, as witness the bill of \$1,400 for "injury to room" brought in by the thrifty proprietor of the Hotel de l'Univers, of Air-les-Bains, against the executors of a man who died there of a non-contagious disease.

Hector Appure 1 Was Mr. JAYNE had a list of the thus profited, as long as a roll of and that the names thereon were to Chinese cigar-peddlers, or old-Chatham street.

The most signifi eck's Eastern news was atch which said that a

Mr. Busch at in a very small trap," Pos Mr. CONKLING entertains a like of BEBCHER; who knows?

"The Great Thirst-Land" is the b out; and yet there is not a word Kentucky, or the First Congress. Virginia.

PERSONALS

Morrissey's health is steadily ind he is now able to drive out. Willie Winter's father—Charles Winter Cambridge, Mass.—died last week. There are three Elevens of for ters in England, -at Augmerit

Thursley.

Hjalmar Boyesen, who is shortlin New York, will do so as a marrie promessa sposa being a New York girl. Harry Ward, of Sackett's Hart 101, took his first ride on a railroad-car day, to complete the papers for his and a pensioner of the War of 1812. Beecher says that Mrs. Tilton's

eminds him of the negro's saying the hotel who asked him if that cell, 'No, sah; dat am de second

ething to do with the Fits Secretary Chase, when he issued greenback, hung a gold dollar to his announcing his intention of wearing greenback came up to par. Once he had often doubted whether that day wattained, and had left off wearing the

his despondency was premature Mr. Tilden has been inte not now, and never will be again the New York Governorship or latter office he would not take, offered to him unanimously. When whether he would be a candidate office, Mr. Tilden laughed, and sai

Rebecca L. Fox, a p and the widow of George S. Fox, scendant of the founder of the just died at New York, aged 79.

There is not likely to be much over the Shah's second visit to Eur not be called handsome, his mannes gaging, when he quits a lodging sells the furniture at a low valuation of all, there is an awful suspice monds are not all gennine. It is whether he will cheerfully observablem, "Why don't you she-camel and take ten or affect

There does not appear

ward girl. She was a superior acholis, to the study of medicine, graduated She married when quite young a Dr. I match proving an unhappy one. A suit against him was unsuccessful because laration of his willingness to live with his allegation that she had deserted a cause. During the War Dr. Mary had hospital in the West, and was captured federates, and confined in Libby Fries Since the War ahe has lived at Washing she has always been doing something There died a few days ago at Paris

the most distinguished of modern Severin Galezowski, aged 77. At the Mickiewicz was the bright particular at Severin Galezowski, aged 77. At us, Mickiewicz was the bright particular stat literature, Galezowski, then Professor of at the University of Witna, was the on Polish science. The University cent the to study and report upon the advance of science in other countries, and it was walthus engaged that the revolution of 1850h Returning to Poland, Dr. Galezowski took nent part in it as Sargeon-in-Chief to ent army; after the suppression of the went to Mexico, where, for some after the suppression of the went to Mexico, where, for some after the starp, brilliant, and increative practicularly was settled at Paris and founded the Polish Batignolies, which has done so much to national longing and spirit alive in the the children of the revolutionists of 1866.

The announcement of the of the Prince Imperial of Austria of the Prince Imperial of Austria this some inquiry as to the Royal visitom posted the United States. William IV., the man on one of Admiral Digby's vessels, in 1782; so, later, did his brother, the Kent. Queen Victoria's father, who the garrason in Canada. Louis Philipperothers, the Duke de Montpensier is Beaujolais, spent the four years between 1800 in the United States and Caustrome Bonaparte, afterwards Kingphalia, came to America, where Miss Patterson, of Baltimore. After the country was visited by another forgrest Emperor, Joseph Bonaparte, Naples and Spain, who settled down town, N. J., and lived for many year retirement. Still another Bonaparte United States after Napoleon's overthe Lucien, Prince of Canino, who was a hard

BLUE-JI

Sentiment

COVENTON, For rible week of a may has just point of court of competer crimes, the murde receded and them should lood placed when it its perusal wolved, for the is three colored mar the outcome of sendishness the County Molile Ma the end of which saver will be exp. Nine miles fro tion, are situated width by two and frowners, of the Pardes, W. P. R. Co., the Fountai Block Coal Comining districts,

were operated whites, who he strife, and sim

Pending this a Pending to dand, owing to decides to receive that on Monday maily at work, making mach as But right here was no did to all who would to the Union. TRADITIONAL and you have to some time to the Union. TRADITIONAL and you have to some time to the Union. TRADITIONAL and you have to some time to working a word in a madom waith, we didn't stop sword in a madom waith, we didn't stop sword in a madom and the to saffix his allegt, he did a mining distable, which is to saffix his particular to make to saffix his particular to saffix his particular to saffix his particular to saffix his particular to mining the saffix his particula

ALS.

alled Account of the Bloody Work in Fountain County, Ind. ents that Animated the

Murderous Miners' A Most Deliberate and Cold-Blooded

LUE-JEANS' BLUNDER

the Ringlenders Held to Auower for the Herrible Crime.

Triple Assassination.

Pittsburg by His De-mented Wife.

BLOODY WORK.

Seciel Dispotch to The Tribune.

Figures, Fountain Co., Ind., April 20.—The his week of bloodshed and murder which this for his just passed through draws to a close, we that the men who slew Philip Curzins, John a and John Cooper have been brought before out of competent jurisdiction to answer for crimes, it is fitting that a history the murderers and the events which shad and in a manner led up hen should be written, and the guilt of a just where it belongs. It is a long story, is serual will amply repay the trouble inside the fitting of these colored men was

DELIBERATE MURDER,

settoms of a deep-laid plot, rivaling in its issues the worst work of the Schuylkill ity Molile Magnires, and having ramifications, and which has not yet been and possibly will be exposed to public view.

In the from this city, in a southerly directive situated the Coal Creek mines. Snoddy's is the name of the post-office, and the coal its extends over a space about two miles in hy two and a half in length. The operators, men, of the different mines are Trunkee & w. W. P. Rend & Co., Dickenson, English & the Fountain Coal Company, and the Indiana a Coal Company. In common with other as the operators and their employes, and just the Tainuzes gave to the public a full

insire report of the status quo. At that misers were out on a strike, the ostensiname being the engagement by one mine of an actional "bank boss," and the matter was fired less casy of solution by a conflict in re-

MADE A DESPREATE RPFORT
"MI the Union." To a certain extent they
excessful, and for many months the mines
delta. At last a coup d'etat was decided

at por surr the Minners.

a, it failed to give satisfaction to a

ser of persons at Coal Creek and
the county who freeze to the miners'
it is worth—and a little more. The
sers of Stringtown, Rendtown, Bunker,
ellections of houses on the coal-fields,
miners, supported the Union men,
is crisis came they felt bad about it.
of a compromise was effected whereby
the with some exceptions, were given white, who had tired of the unequal and eternal strib, and simply desired to be allowed to BARN THEIR OWN LIVING.

dig the settlement, the mines were closed, towards difficulties with the C. & E. I. R. R. many, one operator shut down partially. It is disab recapitulate the story; suffice it to say

Commy, one operator shut down partially. It is needles to recapitulate the story; suffice it to say that mi louisy last nearly all the mines were non-tastly at work, although some of them were not mitig mich more than half-time.

Intright here somes in another element, and a nest jewerful one. Let it be understood that then we no difficulty as to the wages, no strike or lors-out, and that the mines had such contracts than as weld provide stendy work at good wages for all who would condescend to accept the offer. Let it also be understood that the mining population consisted of Irish, English, Scotch, Germans, as appear, that the Irish about equaled all the other in number, and that most of the Irish and one of the Englishmen belonged or had belonged to the Union. Supplement this with the majornoval. IRISH HATRED OF THE NIGGER, and you have the materials for a very pretty fight. It was the last fall a petition, properly signed, was presented to his Excellency by the grace of the vertigeman's vote, Jimmy Williams, Governer of indians, praying that he, as Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of the Commander-backet of the land and see forces of

mentality would issue to an organization children would be a made of the was putting to become incorporated as a alian company under the State law. One of the size of the siz

The avianous of the Application.

The avianous of the Application.

In Uncle J. was busy, and, amid the multihim concerns of official life, he had only just
as a safe his signature as prayed, and to order
the sighty ethad of arms should be supplied to
the capany, which had enrolled about that numbed manbers. The arms furnished were imtended repeating rides of the Springfield pattern,
transfer to kill a colored man at a quarter of a

what what Fountain County, and Coal was just what Fountain County, and Coal was just what Fountain County, and Coal was a particular, wanted of a minitia company of the members of the company. Their hearts possibly burned serious results was at peace, neither Dufferin nor than and made any overt demonstrations, and the country was at peace, neither Dufferin nor than and made any overt demonstrations, and the country was at peace, neither Dufferin nor than and made any overt demonstrations, and the country was at peace, neither Dufferin nor than a made turtle has for a watch and chain, the country was and company? Echo, closely the made was and kill enough of them to scare as and kill enough of them to scare as and kill enough of them to scare as and kill enough of them to scare the services whose daily it was to protect the same and kill enough of them to scare as a way." It is alleged that the demand men they had imported knew nothing of the minitia company UNITLE IT WAS TOO LATE

to the state of th

of Cooper.

SY. AND BARBAROUS MURDER,
SCUICheon of the State of Indians
compt trial and condign panishsy persons can ever remove. Hear

the large, the state of the sta

man of 70 years, who was on his way home, went to the saloon in company with a colored isd named Charles Jefferson, and saked

At the Coroner's inquest Jefferson swore that no colored man was arrand, and that all had been peaceable. He swore also that as a reply to Currina' inquiry some person said "Shoot the d—a nigger," and that another fired a shot from a revolver which struck the old man in the neck. The poor fellow started to run, when, according to Jefferson's story, one John Murphy shot him in the back and he fell. When after isying all night in the open street the body was removed to await the Coroner's inquest it was found that there were half-a-dosen bullet wounds in it, any one sufficient to cause death. Edward Swan, colored, swore positively that

MURPHY DID THE SHOOTHO.

The colored men who had been drinking the beer came up on hearing the shots, and thus the signal for letting loose all the pent-up passions of hatred and revenue which had smoldered for half a year. With wild cries and shouts of 'Kill the d—dinggers!" 'Shoot the — of — "" 'Drive them out of town!" the infuriated, drunken mob rushed for the unarmed colored men, who at once broke and ran in every direction. But two never reached their homes, —John Cooper and John Milles, both single men, aged shout 25 years. Milles was shot through the heart, and Cooper in the head, each about 100 yards from the saloon of Vandeword, in which the trouble originated.

Were fired, windows were broken, and walls perforated by the deadly bulleta, and one young colored man mamed Peter Aris was shot through the heart of the man and offered no resistance." This from a paper which heads the story 'Killed! Three Negroes Killed!" and speaks of the mansacre as "trouble at the mines."

The same publication has "heard it reported "that "Curzins was a dangerous, quarrelsome man," and that "before he was shot he used very insulting language without provocation."

Wednesday morning came, and with a manilness not to be too much commended in view of the surroundings, h

ALL THE MINES IDLE

warrants were made returnable, decided to hold court in

THE DISTRICT COURT-ROOM.

This apartment was well filled within a few minutes, and the preliminary examination of William Reynolds, George Meitzler, Charles Habermann, William Grysdale, V. Vandevoir, M. Vandevoir, John Hassen, S. Clark, Thomas Llewelyn, and Wilmot Clark was begun. State's-Attorney Stillwell was assusted by Mr. George McWilliams for the people, while Mr. W. A. Tipton (brother of the militia Captain) and ex-Senator S. F. Wood appeared for the defendants. The gnard, with fixed bayonets, had taken seats beside their charges, but Justice Long said that for as long back as he could remember there had been an objection to holding a civil court.

IN THE PRESENCE OF BAYONETS, and banished them from the room. Mr. McWilliams read the Coroner's inquisation, and the defense objected to the form of the warrants, but the Court decided them good. After some further talk, it was agreed to Dostpone the hearing until 9 o'clock this morning, to give the attorneys a chance for consultation with their clients. Bail was fixed at \$2,000 for each defendant, and was speedily procured by all.

The eleven militiamen appeared before Justice Long this morning, and the warrants were amended charging all accused as principals in the marder of Curzins, Miles, and Cooper. The prisoners had four couasel. The whole morning was taken up in arguing a motion for change of venue, which was granted, and the examination fixed for Wabash Township, will preside. The trral will be had here.

All is quiet here and at the mines.

All is quiet here and at the mines. POISONING SUSPECTED.

POISONING SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 'April 21.—A man named J.

Seaton Walker died at No. 81 Diamond street at 10 o'clock Saturday night, under circumstances which have created the suspicion that there was foul play in the case. His wife, who is not believed to be of entirely sound mind, is confined in the lock-up awaiting the result of a Coroner's investigation, and the stomach of the dead man has been confided to a practical chemist for scientific analysis. Last Wednesday morning she engaged boarding and room at the boarding-house of Mrs. McMilly, at the street and number given. She was been confided to a practical chemist for scientific analysis. Last Wednesday morning she engaged boarding and room at the boarding-house of Mr. McMilly, at the street and number given. She was taken to the house by Dr. J. S. Waiters, who gave her an excellent recommendation to the landisdy, to whom he said privately that Mrs. Walker was an estimable lady, that her family was an excellent one, that she was not in good health, her mind was not wholly sound, and that, although she might be nervous and peevish, she would not be difficult to wait upon, as they might attend to her requests or not, as they saw fit. The husband of the lady was then in West Virginia, he said, but would join her in a day or two. It happened that Mr. Walker returned to the city from West Virginis that very afternoon. He had been in that State attending to some business which he had in the courts, growing out of a partnership difficulty, he having been engaged in the wool business in the vicinity of Bethany. He was successful in the suit which he was prosecuting. A verdict rendered in his favor gave him possession of property worth \$1,800. Mr. Walker had formerly been troubled with a rheumstic affection, and this complaint was so serious that recently he was compelled to walk by the sid of crutches, but, upon his return home this tims he had spparently entirely recovered, and did not even use a cane in walking. He had business on Thursday, and also Friday, which required him to be absent from the house most of the time both of those days. On his return home Priday night he complained of being very tired. Mrs. Walker states that, during that night, he was scienced with a fact that the death. It is known that Mrs. Walker purchased quinine and other drups Friday afternoon, which together with he fact that Walker died in convulsions, is the ground for the belief entertained that he died from the effects of poison administered Friday night. The case, which has created considerable excitement, will be thoroughly investigated. Mrs. Walker, whose

de and angling for the base de and angling for the Du Page, hooked bigger yesterday. He casually dropped into Frank beason's saloon on Joliet street, and soon say difficient to convince him of the existence of mething "crooked." Investigation showed hat the proprietor, Henry Eder, a brower, two Robessor had transferred his saloon busines some time last summer, was liable for a reviliquor and rectifier's tax from Aug. 1, 18 which, with the penalty, amounted to \$276. Capt. Phelips reported the matter to Deputy-lector W. R. Pennington, of this District, at we office Eder and Robesson appeared, accomply George S. House as counsel. Some pettificenses, which was forwarded to Complete the Allen, at Aurora, last night. Eder also that official, returning this morning, and directly to Pennington's office, where he check for the amount due the Governme indicating his desire to avoid prosecution.

ARMOUR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Carlinville, Ill., April 20.—The fourth day of the Armour murder trial concluded the evidence of the presecution. In substance, the testimony was that Armour, while driving on the road, met a Sonday-school procession, and acted in a rude manner, using foul language. Newberry, acting as Deputy Marshal, reproved him, when angry words passed between them, but it was not until the procession had halted that Armour challenged Newberry to fight. In the affray Armour was badly whipsed. They were separated, after which Armour arose and shot Newberry twice. The defense will present their case on Monday.

ASSASSINATION. UMBUS, Ga., April 21. -Col W. L. Salisbury banker, Mayor pro tem., and owner of the Enquirer-Sus in Columbus, was fatally shot in the back while entering a train at, Seale, Ala., Saturday, by Dr. R. M. Palmer. The latter had successionry for \$250,000 damages to character by publications, and a jury had awarded him one cent. Salisbury died to-day. Palmer fied, and reward of \$500 is offered for the arrest of the marderer.

SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bast Saginaw, Mich., April 20.-H. C. T. Pleasner, the well-known insurance man and Chairman of the Greenback City Committee, left town abruptly and under suspicious circumstances last night. Investigation shows that he is short to the insurance companies \$1,400 and several hundred to private citizens.

WIFE-MURDER. Onana, Neb., April 21.—Dr. George St. Louis of Fremont, who was tried a few months ago for olsoning bla wife ing his wife, was tried again last week a

THE DEABLY SLUNG-SHOT. Expecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21.—August Shafer, a shoemaker, had his back broken to-night in an affray with Christ Becker, a saloonist. Becker struck him with a slung-shot, with evident intent to kill. He escaped. The trouble originated in an old grudge.

FOUND GUILTY. CINCINNATI, April 21.—Charles Dimmit, has been on trial at Batavia, O., for robbing safe of the County Treasurer of \$24,000, was ye terday found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

EXODUS.

Children of Ham Leaving the Land

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 21 .- The negroes of eral days past, in hourly expectation of the sall-ing of the bark Azor with the first ship-load of emigrants sent to Africa by the Liberian Exodus Association. Various circumstances, however, have delayed her departure, the main impedi-ments being a want of cash and the propensity ments being a want of cash and the propensity of the blacks, despite of all the precautions of the customs officers, to crowd a larger number of passengers between decks than the law allows. The task of examining the ship and landing the surplus emigrants was performed no less than three times, and it was not until a guard was put aboard by the Collector that the bark could be kept in a condition to be properly cleared. Yesterday, however, all arrangements were completed, and, about 8 o'clock this morning, the Azor was being towed out to sea by the the Azor was being towed out to sea by the tug Wade Hampton, being accompanied to the bar by two harbor steamers crowded with black

ber by two harbor seamers trovuce what bars and wharves were thronged with thousands of negroes shouting and waving hats and handkrechiefs as the bark bore out to sea. The Azor carried 260 passengers, about one-fifth of whom are young children. The crew as well as the passengers are negroes, the only white men aboard being Capi. Holmes and his two mates and Alfred B. Williams, special correspondent of the New and Course, who goes out to chronice the adventures of the little colony on the trip, and after their arrival at their destination in the interior of Liberts.

CHARLENGK S. C., April 18.—To-day has been a day of days with the colored population of Charleston, and since the campaign riots of 1877 there has not been so much excitement manifested among this element of the community. Everything, however, has been strictly orderly and quiet. At an early hour Atlantic wharf, was crowded with colored copple assembled to witness the long-expected departure of the now famous bark Azor. The multitude continued to increase until not only Atlantic wharf, but all the continuous wharves, were packed. By 8 o'clock the last baggage was aboard and the taking in off water was completed. Then the word was passed for all not passengers to go ashors, and a general movement was made for the gang planks. The emigrants themselves sat quietly in their quarters between decks.

**At a few minutes neat 8 the top Wade Hampton came alongside, and was made fast to the Azor and the lines were hauled in, and the graceful bark moved slowly out of the dock stern foremost. The Azor anchored in the harbor and all hands were soon buys making themselves at home in their new industry the custom—House officers and the ship's crew instituted a search through the hold of the armond of the format should be added to the continuous for safety were found to be in conformity with the law. The next thing to be examined was the passenger list. The Custom—House for stowally the conformation of the foreward deck the subject of the horse of the foreward

and having actually left the shore behind, to turn back and undergo another two months at least of waiting must have seemed hard, indeed. Yet the people never murmured. The rresident mounted in the bow and the heads of families gathered around. It was a time of most painful suspense, and every face in the crowd showed an expression of mingled hope of being allowed to remain and a fear of being numbered among the hopeless forty-one. The President looked over the list and selected those whom he wished to remain behind. One by one he called out the names. In almost every instance in response to his call came a ready "Here he," and the owner of the name showed himself promptly.

without a word, the men apparently afrait to trust their voices to attempt speaking. It was a patience, a quiet confidence in their leaders, and a mute obedience, that was certainly touching and almost sublime. Asmal sailboat which had been used to bring provisions transported the forty-nine with all of their bersonal baggage that they could reach back to the city. Many affecting good-byes were said, and the unforseen incident cast for a time a shadow over the otherwise cheerful and hopeful spirits of the people on the Azor.

By 4 o'clock the emigrants and their baggage and provisions were all snugly stowed away. The cabin passengers had made themselves comfortable, and the Azor was ready to sail. But a stiff east wind had now sprung up and the Captain decided to defer weighing anchor until to-morrow morning.

Charleston (S. C.) News, April 18.

It is claimed by those who have given the subject the closest study that at least all the surplus colored population of the Southern States will oventually emigrate to Africa under the impulse of the present movement. Already a large association has been established in all the Southern seaport cities. The number of persons who will so emigrate is estimated at about 1,000,000, men, women, and children. One hundred thousand of these are expected to go from South Carolins. In this connection Maj. Delany says: "The colored people are fast coming to the conclusion that the tide of white labor is setting Southward, and that it will not be many years before white men will be performing much of the labor which they are now dependent upon for their support." Letters are pouring in from all parts of the country asking for advice, for descriptions of the country, and all papers containing accounts of the Anglo-American explorations in Africa are seized upon and devoured by the colored people with great avidity.

The objective point of the party is a settie-ment called Bopogra, situated about sive to account to the country and all papers containing accounts of the Anglo-American ex

ity.

The objective point of the party is a settlement called Bopora, situated about sixty or seventy miles northeast of Monrovia, the Capital of the Liberian Republic. The party, upor ment called Bopora, situated about sixty or seventy miles northeast of Monrovia, the Capital of the Liberian Republic. The party, upon their arrival at Monrovia, will be received by the Liberian authorities and the Agent of the American Emigration Society of that city. It is their purpose, without delay, to proceed up the St. Paul River to Bopors, where there is a settlement founded by Saul Hill, a colored man from Charleston, who left here in the Golconda in 1866. He left, it is said, with no means and a very short supply of provisions. Being an industrious man and capable farmer, he cleared a tract of land and went to work. Letters have been received from him recently by the Exodus Association here, in which he states that he is the owner of a fine plantation, the annual income from which is not less than \$3,000. He is also possessed of a large coffee grove of 9,000 trees, and expects to increase it to 15,000 trees during the next season. The people in his settlement are doing well, and he has acquired so much influence among the natives that, without being a chief or an officer of any kind, they call the place "Saul Hill's Half-Town." The Exodus Association, soon after their organization, sent in a petition for a grant of land to the Liberian Congress. This petition has been granted. Each head of a family will be entitled to a free grant of twenty-five acres, with the privilege of occupying as much more as he pleases at a cost of 50 cents an acre.

The emigrants will leave here under the guidance of George Curtis, one of the originators of the movement; Samuel Gaillard, ex-Senator from Charleston County; Clement Irons, a colored mechanic of this city, of far more than ordinary ability and means; the Rev. J. Flegler, and others. Clement Irons will take out with him machinery, and tools, and implements valued at over \$4,000. Others of the emigrants will take out machinery in smaller quantities, and all the enigrants are supplied with necessary farming implements and household transile. Each emigrant is further

will take out machinery in smaller quantities, and all the enigrants are supplied with neces-sary farming implements and household utensils. Each emigrant is furthermore re-quired to take with him provisions enough to

DEADWOOD FLOODED. DEADWOOD, April 20.—The severest storm ever known in the Hills has been raging since the night of the 16th. Heavy soow, rain, and hall are doing much damage to the placer mines and shafts in guiches by flooding. Operations in quartz-mills are almost entirely suspended.

NEW YORK.

Sam Tilden, Bayard Taylor, and Whitelaw Reid.

Good Joke on the "Tall-Tower Man "-- What Tilden Is Driving At.

Why a War Is Being Waged Against Tammany—John Kelly and "Boss" Tweed.

Basiness in the West-An Eastern Salerman Reports Duliness Everywhere Except in Chicago.

From Our Own Correspondent. NEW YORK, April 18.—This has been a week of senations, in marked contrast to weeks pre-ceding. By one unexpected and stirring event after another, social, political, and news circles have all been set agor. First came the death of talking over the greatest scandal of the age. Even this was not enough, but had to be fol-Senator from New York was compelled to pro-counce very like that put forth by "Gath," unauthorized, inaccurate, and a breech of faith in the publishing. This surely makes a fair list TILDEN, TAYLOR, AND REID.

Speaking of the trio who set sail in the Hol-satia, there was an incident in connection with the last banquet accorded Minister Taylor which has amused many persons behind the scenes As has been announced, on the night before his departure Mr. Taylor was banqueted at the Union League,—the host on the occasion being Whitelaw Reid. For some reason that does not readily appear, Samuel J. Tilden, of Gramero Park, was a guest, and, it is said, was tre with rather more consideration than any other guest,—was, in fact, the host's right-hand man. guest,—was, in fact, the host's right-hand man. Of course, this was all right enough. At his own banquet, "the Editor of the Tail Tower" was at liberty to choose his company and favorites. Nevertheless, there were persons who found both amusement and significance in the fact. Now for the joke: While the editor and the perpetual candidate for the Presidency were hobnobbing over their wine,—and, according to Mr. Taylor's words and eyes next morning, they kept it up pretty late,—the editor's reporters were engaged in writing a rather colored account of an anti-Tammany meeting, held by a norrid chance, that very same night, at Cooper institute. The reporters had taken the view all along that this movement, which was and is engineered by O'Brien, was and is solely in Tilden's interest with reference to events in 1880. Not having been reprimanded for such a view, and this meeting being the most important anti-Tammany had yet got together, they took the humorous side, and went behind the curtain to drag forth Jinmy O'Brien and Tilden, who were represented as walking up Broadwav in company and in earnest consultation. Hence it was plainly intimated that, while O'Brien kept in the background as much as possible, he was really the backbone of the opposition to Kelly; and that, while Tilden hid his little body entirely behind broad Jimmy, he was just as surely there, with his keen brain and his far-planning mind. It will readily be seen that the columns of the Tribune next morning did not harmonize. In one, Mr. Tilden was found as the honored and distinguished guest of the editor; in another, he was ounted out, and rather laughed at, as "de nigger in de fence" of Tammany's inclosure.

WHAT TILDEN IS AT.

Regardless of the consequences, there is little

and rather laughed at, as "de nigger in de fence" of Tammany's inclosure.

WHAT TILDEN IS AT.

Regardless of the consequences, there is little doubt that the reporters had the right of it. This brings me to the political work at present progressing in this city. If snybody, Democrat or Republican, thinks that Mr. Tilden has for one moment abandoned the idea of being a candidate for the Presidency in 1880, that person is quite mistaken. After the past revelation of the closeness, far-sightedness, and accuracy of this man's methods of political procedure, there will be no excuse if he is permitted to get the start in the race a second time. For one, despite all the talk against him, and the undoubtedly hostile—decply hostile—attitude of leaders in his own party, I believe that Mr. Tilden has to-day more hold upon the machinery of that party than any being save himself is aware of. It is a prime characteristic of the man to work behind others,—to work noiselessly, incessantly, without losing sight of one noint of advantage, till the machinery, the means to accomplish the end, are all within his grasp. This may be pure tancy, and a Tilden scare; but it won't do any harm. Let us see what Mr. Tilden is trying to do now.

Delaywoon, April 20.—The severest storm ever known in the Hillish as been raging since the night of the 16th. Heavy stow, rain, and that are doing much changes to the pinker unless and shall all and an almost entirely suspected. However, the means to accomplish the end, are all within his grain, and all and a small bridges and the course of the overflowed creeks are washed away. Communication is cut off. Many buildings in the course of the overflowed creeks are washed away. Shows a still failing. The Belle Fourchs Rever, now three miles wide and very deep, Passers are being ferried acress in skiffs, the coaches being transle to cross at surp point. The coaches are the coaches and the coaches are the coaches and the coaches are the coaches and the coaches and the coaches and the coaches

ministration; and whose Chairman, Ald. Pinck-ney, declares himself and those he represents to be fully in accord with the expressions of the Conkling letter,—thus being more hasty than wise in rushing to a conflict which has no pur-pose and could have no result.

H. G.

CURRENT OPINION

It's always the way. Montgomery Blair, C. A. Dana, and David Dudley Field, the three most altra, malignant Bourbon Democrats in America, are renegade Republicans and original Abolitionists.— Memphis Acaiasche (Ind.).

In view of Mr. Blaine's antecedents with reference to railroads, and the rumors current of the possible stock speculations dependent on the defeat of the Thurman bill, we regret that he should be so prominent in advocating Jay Gould's interests. It will do him harm.—Philipurg Commercial Gasette (Rep.).

One of the reasons assigned for the silene

That is a fragrant platform which the Illinois Democrats have adopted. Its chief in-gredients are anti-resumption, unlimited inflation, and "fraud." Coming to the public ear simul-

There are in this country 85,880 Federal office-holders, or one to every ninety voters.
When to these are added the State, county, city, borough, and town officers, it is calculated by a Washington correspondent that every forty-five voters must support by their labors at least one man in order to maintain our present form of government. Liberty is an inestimable blessing, but it is expensive.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Ladies and gentlemen, permit us to introduce to you the Apollo Belvedere of the (political) arena, Mr. R. M. Bishop. He is now per-

duce to you the Apollo Belvedere of the (political) arena, Mr. R. M. Bishop. He is now performing the most difficult feat in the art political, that of leaping or vaniting over the heads of nearly 4,000,000 neople, at the same time alighting on his feet with a salary in either pocket. As an artist he stands without a rival. Music by Leader Owens).—Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Senator Voorhees is the Mrs. Partington of the Senate. That estimable old woman tried hard, but ineffectually, to sweep the Atlantic Ocean out of her back yard, and Voorhees is determined to lift his sonorous voice once more against the resumption of specie-payments. A Washington dispatch says, no matter what the action of the Finance Committee may be, he, the great financier of the Wabash, will "force the Senate to a vote" on the repeal of the Resumption act. It is further intimated that he is preparing to make Rome howl with another "great great speech" against resumption. Mrs. Partington did not succeed, and neither will Voorhees.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Another of Hayes' appointments in the

speech "against resumption. Mrs. Partington did not succeed, and nelther will Voorhees.—Indiangolis Journal (Rep.).

Another of Hayes' appointments in the line of Civil-Service reform was confirmed by the Senate yesterday,—that of Prof. John W. Hoyt, of Madison, Wis., Governor of Wyoming Territory, to succeed John M. Thayer, removed. Thayer was appointed by Gen. Grant because he had failed of a Senatorial election and was out of a job; nas not proved an efficient official, it is charged, and directly antagonized the National Government by his action in the case of Judge Feck. The latter, an honorable man, was renominated by President Hayes against Territorial opposition and confirmed by the Senate, whereupon the local Legislature passed a bill changing the boundaries of the judicial districts so as to throw Judge Feck into a locality where there were no settlers to hold court for, and Thayer signed the bill. The nomination of Hoyt, which has been bitterly fought by the extreme Western Senators, is an exceedingly good one. He is an independent Republican, a good Executive, and a scholar of attainments and the highest character.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

It will be observed that in the debate in the House, on Monday, over the election of a Doorkeeper, Gen. Butler, of Massachusetts, said that Gen. Field was a traitor to the Government which had educated him, and that he deserved to be hanged for his crimes. We do not intend to ratute the stale slander that graduates of the Military Academy at West Pount were under any peculiar obligations to the Federal Government, that has been done a thousand times since Dr. Dabney did it the first and best time in his Life of Jackson. We want Mr. Butler's language to be generally remembered, however, because circumstances hereafter may give it a special and momentous meaning. Mr. Butler is himself an outiaw by solem act of the Confederate authorities, never repealed; and, if he is still in favor of hanging him. It had been supposed that this kind of foolishness wa

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL

New York, April 21.—J. Hayden & Co. (inteHayden, Gere & Co.), Haydenville, Mass., and
New York, manufacturers' brass works, who
suspended payment in February last, have compromised with their creditors by conveying all
property, partnership and individual, to trustees, who will manage their pusiness and dispose of their property for the benefit of their
creditors.

Harmiess as Summer Dew,
yet in the highest degree disinfectant and passervative, Soxodont keeps the teeth always nealthy
and spotless, and the gums raddy and free from canker.

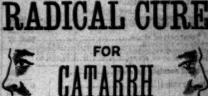
Promote perspiration in colds and chills with Sanford's Jamaica Ginger.

Apollo.—Apollo. was a lyreist, and tened his sarp to Royal ears in the Palace of Jupiter, while the muses sang in responsive strains the heroic deeds of their youths, the beauty and virtus of their maidens, and the good qualities of the King of all Hair Preparations—Carboline, a decidence extract of petroleum—the best Hair Renewer the world ever produced. It frees the head from all Dandruff, restores the Hair to its Natural Color, and produces a New Growth of Fine Salky and Vigorous Hair on the Raldest of Heads. Sold by all druggists.

For American Watch Company ROBBINS & APPLETON

> General Agents. New York. CATABBH REMEDIES.

SANFORD'S



INSTANTLY RELEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEDING ON HEAD COLDS, CALLED AGUTE UATABRE; THICK, TELLOW, AND POUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CUNULATIONS IN THE NABAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRE; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BOXES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFFEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRI. ALSO, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, AND

The Best Remedy We Have Found in a Lifetime of Suffering.

"One of the best remedies for Catarring, is remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is SANYORD'S itaDiCal. CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrile, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the bead and throat so thoroughly that, takes each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory, organs."—Bay. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester (Mass.) Beacon.

Gaestly Afflicted for a Long Time, Cured with Two Bottles.

Meaers J. O. Bowworth a Co., Denver: Gentlement take pleasure in recommending \$4 Ab POIND's RAD-ICAL CURN FOR CATAERH to all who are smissed with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottless of the above Cure. About a year afterward I was taken again with Catarrin quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving moreleft from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly, yours. A. W. SMITH, of Smith a Doll. Denver, Oct. 4, 1875.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralising and purifying the actidited blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disase. Price, with improved inhaler and Treaties, \$1. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadaa, and by WEKKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggista, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS **VOLTAIC PLASTERS**

A union of that grand vitalizing principle, Electricity, with Healing Gums and Balsams, have received the unqualified approval or Physicians and Electricians, because of their wonderful success in immediately relieving and curing all diseases and allments, in the treatment of which a plaster is indicated. I WANT MORE. Mesers. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen Plane send I mail one dozen COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS. To one I sent for did me so much sood that I want mo to sell besides using them. Inclused find \$2.25. A dress. Montgomery, O., May 1, 1878.

ARE DOING WONDERS. Mesers. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—COLLIS VOLTAIC FLASTERS are doing wonders. They wer like magic, and those you sent last are all soid, as more wanted. Please send me three dozen, as soon a you get this. Money heloised herewith. I want these to-morrow night if possible. In haste.

No. Payette, Ma., May 1, 1870.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Pe careful to obtain COLLINE VOLTAIU PLA TER, a combination of Escuric and Voltaic Plata with a highly ledicated plaster, as seen in the abe-cut. Sold by all Wholesais and Retail Druggle throughout the United States and Canada, and b WEERS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VEA K WEAS, etc., and all disorders brought on in
discretions, excessed or over vort of the July as
servous System, speedily and radically dured by a parely vegetable preparation, and the best and mo-more affect the properation of the best and mo-usually sufficient. For further information, for far Circulator. Frito, 51 per for; for forms, by y mail securety scales, with full directions for the Frequency only by

the Chicago Banks.

The Produce-Harket Rather Here Active-Pro-

evement of Produce During PINANCIAL.

refurnished little news last week. The reflecounts was limited. Good borno trouble in placing their paper, and do not stand upon their dignity, but hear of good paper in the market so in the Deposits were steady. The general and manefacturing outriess of the city g. Borrowing is not regarded with as husiness as it used, and there ing lendency among business men themselves more and more on make. This policy, and the allete absence of an outside demand for rises, and the duliness of speculative ats business on the Board of Trade, make duli at the banks. Rates of dracount per cent. New York exchange closed per \$1,000 premium. and for Government honds during the very good. They were bought by italists, and the savings classes. Gold to request, and sold \(\text{Q}\)\(\text{\text{for a local exercity.}}\)

ick last year. 19, 638, 285 1, 565, 140

CHICAGO SUB-TREASURY.

Ile will be inferested to know that while the state of the s

bonds at the Sub-Treasury has ever com-fextortionate gold rates. But as our constomed to keep the greater part of alances in New York, the privilege of lovernment in New York for bonds to in Chicago (see of expressage is only TABLENESS OF BONANZA INVEST

culation has been given to a recent tement of the dividends paid by the dividends paid by the dividends paid to the dividends paid by the dividends paid to the bonanza stocks. The formation of thanges and the establishment in New branch of the Nevada Bank are among the control of the stabilishment in New branch of the Nevada Bank are among the stability of the deductions the exhibit of bonanza dividends, claims on prove that the nurchase of the shares

Total cost of share

718, 000, 000, 486%; short, 489. the most saned from the Clearing-House for The banks gain \$8, 519, 900 in legal-\$449, 000 in specie, which increase the ree \$3, 937, 200, and the excess held by the same parts in \$17.

fariposa Land...
fariposa pfd...
dams Express...
Vells-Fargo
merican Express.
inited States Ex... 70% Missouri Pacific. 129 C. B. & O. 70% Hannibal & St. Jo. 66% Central Pacific bond 78 Union Pacific bonds. Tennasse & old STATE BONDS.
Tennasse & old STATE BONDS.
Tennasse & new ... 385; Missouri, in ...
Virginia & old ... 37

BAN FRANCISCO.

BAN FRANCISCO.

April 20. — The

Stock

Cholar. 29% Forthern Beile 8
Consolidated Virginia 16% Raymond & Ety 32%
Crown Point. 16% Raymond & Ety 32%
Crown Point. 16% Raymond & Ety 32%
Crown Point. 16% Raymond & Ety 32%
Eureka Con. ez. div. 59% Sierra Nevada. 16%
Excheouer 2% ediver Hill. 1
Gould & Curry 8% Union Consolidated. 16%
Grand Prize. 5% Yellow Jacket. 7
FOREIGN
LONDON, April 20. —The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £26, 000. Consols for account, 94 15-16.
American securities—65%, 104½; 767a, 108%; 10-40e, 107; new 5s, 105½.
Eris, 12%; preferred, 25%.
Paris, April 20. —Rentes, 110f 5c. COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations April delivery on the leading articles for two days

The following were the receipts and shipment f the leading articles of produce in this city dur ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on

1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. Flour, bris. 12, 181 7, 747 10, 767 8, 328 Wheat, bu. 43, 344 12, 040 73, 624 20, 841 Corn, bn. 187, 601 132, 628 181, 228 80, 737 Oata, bn. 29, 802 35, 149 52, 049 21, 919 1878, bn. 1, 469 2, 220 1, 458

readily to the city dealers at the opening prices. The wool, broom-corn, hide, and salt markets were unchanged. Clover and timothy seeds, were scarce and firmer, under a little better demand, while the late seeds were dail, though dealers are filling a good many small orders from store. Potatoes were in better local request, and ane stock was firmer. Poultry was scarce and ready sale. Eggs declined again under heavy offerings.

Lake freights were in good demand and firm at 3 @3kc for corn to Buffalo, the outside being paid for small yessels. Room was engaged for 40,000 bu wheat and 377,000 bu corn, in addition to the charter reported Friday afternoop.

Through rates by lake and canal to New York were quoted at 10c on wheat and 9kc on corn; and 12@12kc and 11@11kc for do via lake and rail. To Boston, 14kc and 13kc.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 be on grain and boxed meats to New York.

April 13, "78. 6, 428, 600 8, 31d, 600 2, 122, 600 2, 686, 600 April 6, "78. 7, 712, 600 8, 451, 600 2, 256, 600 2, 586, 600 April 16, "77. 8, 661, 521 0, 647, 676 2, 358, 716 1, 538, 600 April 15, "76. 14, 114, 117 4, 845, 674 2, 747, 884 890, 523 April 15, "76. 14, 586, 689 7, 666, 112, 6, 678, 234 404, 828 April 18, "74. 10, 446, 679 5, 815, 216 2, 445, 838 571, 459

40.44 \$55,815

BARLEY.

A correspondent of the Toronto Mail, Mr. J.
Lawther, states that the reports received indicate
that the production of barley, especially the tworowed variety, in New York State will be larger
than in former years. The acreage in Canada may
also be increased, as the farmer's seem to think
the United States will want as much of their fine
barley as in former seasons, and that the European demand which sprang up last year will
continue. Statistics are furnished to show that
there is danger of an over-production. The continue. Statistics are furnished to show that there is danger of an over-production. The attention of the Canadian farmers is called to the facts that the production in the United States is increasing, New York State with a larger crop than ever will be a more powerful competitor, a large surplus of the crop of 1877 is left over, and that the European demand is not by any means permanent. In fact, it is quite doubtful, if another year comes soon, when the European crop will be as poor as in 1877, and the American heavy and plump chough to suit the English maltsters. Parties who have carefully watched the trade think the Canadian farmers would realize more from their lands if they reduced the barley acreage one-third. The demand in the States for the fine, light-colored Northern grain is limited, and one-half the product of Canada during the past three years would have supplied it. It is stated that the increase will be in the two-rowed barley, both in New York and Canada, as It is stated that the increase will be in the two-rowed barley, both in New York and Canada, as this variety commands the best price abroad. The farmers say rich soil can yield eight to ten bushels more per serse of the two-rowed than of the four-

The state of the control of the cont

bu.
— Was in good demand for shipment. Fresh No.
at Sekje, and regular receipts at SeaStic. A lo
300 to was soid at the close, but the prices were
rivate. Futures were nominal at 60c for May,
alse were reported of 10,000 to No. 2 at SeASSeyce

GENERAL MARKETS. 364c.
BUTTER—Good to fency grades alone received much attention. The demand was mainly of a local character, and the low and medium grades were therefore more or less neglected. Prices were weak all around, owing to a general asxiety on the part of holders to avoid as far as practicable the accumulation of stock. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 28632c; good to choice dairy, 18625c; medium, 14617c; inferior to common, 7612c.

dairy. 18625c; medium. 14617c; inferior to common, 7612c.

BAGGING—A light demand existed at about previous figures, the quotations not being subjected to any change. Following is the list; Stark, 25c; Bright-ton A. 23%c; Lewiston, 21%c; Otter Creek, 19%c; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu. 13615c; gunnies, single, 14613c; double, 23624c.

CHEESE—Trade was reported very fair for the season. The Western and Southern trade were ordering more freely than could reasonably be expected in view of the unmistakable downwards tendency of prices. The receipts are large for the time of year, and continue to show a steady increase. Following are the prices current: Full cream, old, 115%212c; do new, 10 & 10%c; part skim, 94666c; full skim, 6467c; low grades, 34665c.

COAL—There was a small demand at the quotations previously given: Lackswanna, large egg. 26. 50; do nut and range, and small egg. 26. 75; Fledmont, 27.50; Bleebury, 86.0068. 50; keft, 85.0065. 50; Baltimore & Ohio, 34.2564. 75; Wilmington, 83.00; Gartsbarrie, 4.75; indiana block, 45.05.

EGGS—Were dull and lower, 8c being the quotation for casea, and larger packages were sold for less money. The receipts for a few days past have been large, and the supply is excessive.

FISH—A liberalivolume of business was accomplished at former prices. Lake the are in light stock, and, as some week the tendency of prices is rather upward. Salversier curred remain nopminally stands. We quote: No. 1. whitefab. 16-56, 24.008-62; family white-

the control of a particle of the same

LIVE STOCK Total....The no peculiar features. There was fair activity out, and, although during the first half of prices cased off 10,615c, the decline was fully

Extra Beeves—Graded Steers, weighing 1, 450
his and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 430 his.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 his.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-

tinued unsettled and fluctusting, but at the end of the week were not materially different from those current at the close of the previous week. The receipts though considerably short of the number reported for the week before, were large for the time of year, and exceeded the demand, which was far from being urgent, either on local or Eastern account, owing to the prevalence of warm weather and the continued depression in the provision market. Saturday's market was fairly active at a slight decline from Friday, closing weak at \$3,3563,45 for common to prime light weights; at \$3,2563,45 for common to prime light weights; at \$3,2563,45 for common to prime light weights; at \$3,2563,45 for rommon to prime light supply box.

Set Louis, and at \$3,5063,75 for fair to fancy heavy shipping hogs.

Set Louis, 10,000 for poor to choice shorn, and at \$3,7564,75 for poor to extra wooled.

Set Louis, April 20.—The live-slock market is entirely unchanged and very little doing owing to the light supply. Receipts of castie, 100 head; hogs, 800; sheep, 100.

LUMBER. The cargo market was quiet Saturday, only two cargoes being offered. Prices were steady at \$5.00 for Manistee or Ludington piece-sunf, \$10.00511.00 for common strips and boards, and \$11.50912.06 for medium do. White Lake piece-sunf brought \$8.75, and lath \$1.37%, Shingles were quoted at \$2.1062.23. Sale was reported of cargo sohr Regulator from White

Lare, 18a,002 special 22.00021 14.00@15. 13.00@13. 12.50013.0 13.00018

the logging situation upon that stream as very discouraging. The water in the main river is lower than at any time last Season, and no driving is being done except upon some of the tributary streams. Acarly one-third of the logs are from 126 to 150 miles from the mills, and it is regarded as practically impossible to move them without heavy rains. The operators are building dams wherever they will do any good, and making other preparations for taking immediate advantage of the water when it comes, but with all their exertion they so not expect to get any proportion of the logs before the middle of May at the comest. Our informant states that the mills will certainly be a month behind their usual time in starting, and possibly six weeks.

Letters from Chippews Falls, Cheboygan, Alpena, Manistee and other points say many logs will be hung up unless heavy rains come in June.

BY TELEGRAPH.

POREIGN.

Special Dispotch to The Tribuna.

Livericol, April 20—11:30 a. m.—Flour.No. 1,208

Sdi No. 2, 25:6d.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s 8d; No. 2, 26:6d; white, No. 1, 11s

od; No. 2, 11s 1d; club, No. 1, 12s 2d; No. 2, 11s 5d.

Corn-New, No. 1, 20s 3d; No. 2, 20s; old No. 1, 27s

9d; No. 2, 27s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 48s 6d. Lard, 37s.

Liverions. April 20—5 a. m.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 29, 000 bales, of which the exporters took 3, 000; american, 56s, 000;

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK. APRI 20. —FLOUR—Unchanged; receipts, 14,000 bris. Rye flour quiet at \$3,2524.00.

CORN-MRAL—Steady at \$3,2523.75.

GRAIR—Wheat quiet; receipts, 98,000 be; No. 3 Chicago apring, \$1,25; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1,275; No. 3 white, \$1,41561.42. Rye steady; Westers, 60675c.

Barley market duil. Mait quiet and unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts, 44,000 bu. Oats less firm; receipts, 17,000 be.

HAY—50635c.

HOFS—Duil and unchanged.

GROGREES—Coffee dell and unchanged; sugar steady; rair to cody refining. #16575c; prime. The; refined, 36,000 million of the control of th AMERICAN CITIES.

PRILADRIATILA, Ps. April 20.—PLOUS—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Whest quiet and steady; amber, SI. 1863. 30;
red. \$1. 3001. 33; white. \$1. 37. \$4. 30. Corn firm; reliow. 53c; mixed. \$25/c bid: May. 525/c; June. 53c;
July. 83/c. Osta—Quiet and steady; Pennsylvania white. \$30.050/c; Western 60. 33c; Western mixed,
SI. 30.150. Rye unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Dull and weak; men. ports. \$6. 756
10.00. Beet hams. \$10.00017.00; India mem best,
\$23.500.24. Lard steady; city Rettile, 750.756.
BUST 222.000.24. Lard steady; city Rettile, 750.756.
BUST 222.000.24. Lard steady; city Rettile, 750.756.
BUST 222.000.24. Lard steady; city Rettile, 750.756.
GRIENES—Weski greenery, 300.00; western Reserva.
256.25c.
GRIENES—Quiet and steady; Western choice, 1256.
WESTER —Quiet and unchanged.
RETHING C.
RETHIN 10,500 bu.

BALTINORS. April 21.—PLOUS—Generally quies and firm for the branch.

GRAIN-Wheel-Western quies and sheety: Pompyivania.red, \$1,3561,301 No. 2 winter red Western mode and April, \$2,561,301 No. 2 winter red Western mode and April, \$1,3561,301 No. 2 winter red Western mode and April 25,001 No. 2 winter red in the conduction of the conduction o

SHIPMENTS—Whese, M. 000 bil: corn. 60, 000 bil.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS.
SHOULD SO, 1 samily. 85, 00465, 50.
GRAIN-Whest steady in No. 2 red. \$1, 1521, 17.
Orn steady at 38c.
Otto teady at 2822c. Rye. 55c.
PROVINIONS—Quiet; shoulders. 35cc clear rib. 26.50
EUPPALO.
BUPPALO.
BU

Oswago, April 20.—Grain—Wheat steady: No. filwaukee club, \$1.30; Duinth club, \$1.31. PRORIA. April 30.—Highwinns—Steedy; sales 1,00

WOOL.

Bostos, April 20.—There was an increased deman for wool the past week, but prices of fine fleeces settle dewn about 2e per lb, while in other grades as materischange has taken place. It is believed that prices hav touched the lowest point. Transactions in Onto an Pennsylvania fleeces were the largest for sever weeks comprising 22,300 lbs, principally at 28000 for X and XX. The outside price for XX fleeces is not 40c, and it would be difficult to force any considerable quantity off at this figure. Sales of Michigan fleece at 280239c, the latter for fancy lota, and medium Wisconsin at 50c. Combing and detains wook quiet, the only also comprising 10,000 lbs at 40c. Fulled wood in fair demand; sales of 140,000 lbs at 40c. House of 10cs of choice auper and. X mostly in the range of 35040c. Smallots of choice auper and 4 16246c but 40c.

DRY GOODS. aw ORLHAYS, April 20.—Business que son houses and importers, and the ja-active. Cotton goods in steady but less active. Cotton goods in steady but light demand at unchanged prices. Best styles famoy prints and low grade shirtings are in fair request, but other makes quiet. Stante ging have a contraction of the contraction

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, April 20.—PETROLEUM.

Standard white, 110 test, 9/4c.

OIL GITY, Pa.. April 20.—PETROLEUM—The market opened weak, with sales at \$1.30; declined to \$1.39/4; at which price it closed firm. Shipments. 43,001 bris; sverage, 23,705; transactions, 250,000 bris.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, April 20.—Spirits of turpentine steady

T. D. CORY AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WAUKEGAR, Ill., April 20.—I desire to correct an arror of a correspondent of The Triburs in your issue of the 17th inst. Speaking of the late Thomas D. Cory, whose melancholy death was noticed in The Triburs of Wednesday morning last, he says: "He was a brother of J. Y. Cory," etc. The error consists in the alleged relationship: the Jeceased was a consist not a protect of the Colors, and the was the eldest son of my late uncle, Dr. David Cory, well known to many of the early settlers of Chicago and Northwestern Illinois, and who died, of cholers, in the summer of 1884. Respectfully,

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Colorse Gassie.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Colorse Gassie. Russia marrowly excaped a tremendous disaster last susuamp: "There was, indeed," the writer asys, "a moment when the destiny of the Empite was in the hands of Osman Pashs and Mehemet All. While the troops of the Grand Duke Nicholes were being short down by batalions before Flevna, those of the Carrevitch were in extreme danger on the Lom. One Aid-de-Camp affer another was sent to the Carrevitch were in extreme danger on the Lom. One Aid-de-Camp affer another was sent to the Carrevitch were in extreme danger on the Lom. One Aid-de-Camp affer another was sent to the Carrevitch were in extreme danger on the Lom. One Aid-de-Camp affer another was sent to the Carrevitch were to extreme the processor that for the resistance was impossible; if the Turks continued their stratek upon the Russian positions, the line of the Lom would not only have to be given up, but it was more than processes the tast summent the enemy showed a white flag and asked to be permitted to take up his wounded. The delay thus occasioned can be upon to the Carrevited and his entire capital consisted of one of the morning papers of this city. He went to report a sermon yeaterday, and his entire capital consisted of one dollar and ton cents—the dollar being in gold and the dime a si

A San Francisco Hotel for Women.

San Francisco Gasette.

The latest cause for wonderment was when plans for a new hotel were shown to us, to be erected on Market street, detalls and specifications of which will shortly be made public. As far as we are at liberty to state, the proposed new hotel is to be located up Market street, and the cost to be \$1,000,000. Messrs. Flood & O'Brien are said to be the originators of the new departure. The erection of this building is from a sangrestion of the Gasette a short time ago, that this firm endear their name to posterity, and build themselves a monument that may live in the future, by building a hotel for working women something after the plan of that in New York erected by Mr. A. T. Stewart.

American Grain-Elevators in Russia.

American Advertiser (Paris), April A.

The question of introducing the American grain-elevator into Russia is exciting a good deal of interest in the United States. We notice a cable dispatch from 8t. Petersburg in the New York Herald of the 15th ult. announcing that the Emperor had signed a concession graing some exclusive privileges to an American company to build elevators in Russia. This statement is increase, as we are able to state

been submitted to us by York, who has been in \$1, last six months engaged in ness. What has really bee

BAILBOAD TIME TA

adota & Galesburg Express.... 7:25 a. kford & Freeport Express.... 7:25 a. hque & Sloux City Express 10:00 a.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AN KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT Union Depot, West Side, ness Madhon-s Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Ran

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL

wise Expressions of the second of the second of Minesots, Green Hotel, and John Hay, Staves Night Express 1 5:00 p. m. ind through Night Express 1 5:00 p. m. ind through Night Express 1 5:00 p. m. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RA

Depot, foot of Lake st. did foot of Two Ticket Office, of Clarkest, Southern to dolph, Grand Pacitic listed, and as Fall

Maff (vis Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a.m. Day Express... 9:00 a.m. Page Express... 9:00 a.m. Atlantic Express (daily).... 9:15 b.m. Might Express. PITTEBURG, PT. WAYNE & UNIOACO Depot, corner Canal and Madison-se. So Clarkest., Palmer House, and Grand

Prains leave from Exposition Building, for social. Tieket Offices to Clark the Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Leave

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUI Cincinnati Air-Line and Rokomo Line Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sa.

OHICAGO, ROCK IRLAND & PACIFIC L Depot, corner of Van Bures and chernal Office, os Clark-st., Sherman House

GOODRICE'S TRAME

GOODRICE'S TRAME

For Racine, Mivaulee, etc., daily
Saturday, Boat don't leave until
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily
For St. Joseph, etc., daily
For Milwanzee, Green Bay, etc., Tassing as
Friday
For Milwanzee, Eccanaba, Reguman,
Tuesday
For Milwanzee, Mackmay, Morthpart
Wednesday

For Milwanzee, Mackmay, Morthpart
Wednesday

Locks food of Michigan-ay.

Dr. JAME PRIVATE DISPENSABLE and partery city patent proof posts and the city of most called parters, being called parters, being and constitution from Cities being 2 & R. w 17 R. d. Dr. James in 60 years of age. MATREY dea, and are CAYLUS of all dear CAYLUS of all dear of the CAYLUS of all dear of the CAYLUS of the CA

PECIE-RESUMPTION.

plied with Coin, but Waiting for New York.

title Demand for Gold-Banks Redeem-ing Their Circulation in Specie in Many Places.

Preferred to Coin—Morehants Pay-ing Out Gold in Change to Draw Trade,

TABLE

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1:16 p. to. 10040 a. 0:20 p. to. 8:25 a. 0:20 p. to. 6:35 a.

Leave. An

Sherman Ho

Leave. | Ar

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AL RATIBOAD.
Out of Twenty-second-s.
coutheast corner of Ear
and at Paisser House.
Leave. Arrive.

7:00 a m. 9:00 a m 9:00 a m. 10:00 a m 3:45 p m. 10:20 a m 5:15 p m. 8:00 a m 40:00 p m. 10:46 a m

dison-sta. Treives Offices, and Grand Pacific Rose. Leave. Arrive

8:00 a. m. 7:00a. m. 6 6:00a. m. 6 6:30a. m. 6 6:30a. m. 7:00a. m.

Building, foot of Mol Chark-st., Pairson Responsition Building).

6:504. m. 1 5:404 1

IGAN SOUTHERS

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TI & ST. LOUIS L L. and Kokomo Line.) I Carroll-ata. West sea.

Depart Arrive

8:40 a. m. 9:30 p. m.

Depart. Arrive. 9:90 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 5 7:30 a. m.

PACIFIO BATILOA and Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive 5:000 m. 3:35 L.

HAINOIS RATEROAD.

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And Depring to the control of Carrollesta.

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E LIVE

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION—RESUMPTION AND MERCANTUR PERM.
April 18.—A careful inquiry made April 18.—A careful inquiry made behavers and brokers here discloses that there is no disposition to anticaction of the Government in the matches payments. At the Gold-Room to-all gentlemen were interrogated by the creapondent on the subject, but the matches was that, while gold was selling aim, even though that premitim was per cent, the holders of the preclous ald not be likely to offer it in exchange or greateness, both of which were liable or greateness, both of which were liable. reactions to likely to offer it in exchange the or greenbacks, both of which were liable stantons. "We want," said a gentleman the process of the guarantee of the General manut before taking so radical a step, might prove disastrous, considering the tainty of the action of Congress on the stanty of the action of Congress on the milion act." "No doubt," he continued, as feereary of the Treasury should feel stant to give the word the Boston banks fell into line promotly, but they are not at the take the initiative." Boston capital are conservative, and shrinks from any almove. Probably no city in the country dent New York is better prepared to reguld payments shan Boston; but she has ad of the nation's law-makers, and will nack until the word is given at headments still a few bands may resume ty. But for the present concerted action is probable. J. J. Monroe & Co., large and immore dealers, have set the example and immore dealers, have set the example and the yellow metal. So far none of hanks have followed their example. As uses a Co. have a large pumber of emissions of the words. arce & Co. have a large number of em-es the chrolistion among them of the gold ar of the fathers will, it is expected, inspire dence and give a fresh impetus to busi-

R. L. April 18.—The Me

colleges banks nearly ready to make the private of the parties of

the banks shall commit the proposition the banks shall commit themselves to specie of the impering premium, but the impering unitary dold is practically at har, but will it years in it is the question that must give a see. While there is any chance for doubt on a pole the failfull conservatism which characters has been as any chance for doubt on a pole the failfull conservatism which characters have been as the property of the

THE THE MOVEMENT—THEY WILL POLLOW

THE MOVEMENT—THEY WILL FOLLOW

THE YOR.

BATHSONE, M.A. April 18.—Inquiry in finanal theis establishes the fact that there is litif ary, disposition to anticipate the action
in covernment in the matter of gold reprice. Had gold remained only at onemin premium, which it touched for a few
one on Tuesday, it is probable some of the
the actal might have been disbursed in
hings for greenbacks, but its quick recovery
three gribbs had precluded the probability
or such action by our conservative bankact brokers. The supply of gold in the bank
has comparatively trifling and the specie
special inconsiderable. There is no exminary demand for gold, and the
half man required for business puract produced from brokers at about
habre New York quotations. There does
have been yellow New York in any
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follow New York in any
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RETHIODD, Va., April 18.—None of the Richmond bank or bankers have as yet made armond bank or bankers have as yet made armond to resume species payments. The the flanters' National Bank states of the Flanters' National Bank states of the payment of a sum due, preferring curvasume that the look-delayed day of resumption is now at hand.

A hand

A hand

A hand

A hand

A c., April 18.—No steps have the step of the part of banks or brokers to the resumption of gold payments. A however, has been at par at all the banks of a month, and is received and paid out a small quantities in exchange for green-without premium. The whole amount in the part of the

VICESBURG, MARKS PATING NO PREMIUM.
VICESBURG, Miss., April 18.—The Mississippi Valley Bank, and the Vicksburg Bank, of this piece, buy gold at par and sell is about K percent premium. Hardly enough transactions take place upon which the base quotations. Prices are governed by New York in buying and by New Orleans in selling. If one of the banks bought gold in New York at one-fourth, it would add one-half cent for expenses and sell at three-fourths. As present betther of the banks pay any premium, and we virtually have resumption.

ALBART HARRS PAYING GOLD TO THERE COSTOMERS.

ALBART, N. T., April 18.—The State Bank and the National Exchange Bank to-day followed the example of the Commercial and Mechanics' and Farmers' banks, and commenced paying gold to regular customers. The Merchants' National Bank has ordered a large amount of gold from New York, and will commence gold payments as soon as it is received.

Mr. James T. Story, member of Assembly, and a leading malister and member of the Produce Exchange, says that he has devoted much statention during the last few days to the subject of gold resumption, and that the determination to resume is general, not only in Albany, but throughout the State. But little gold will really be needed, and that only as a curiosity or toy for a few days. He says that the very fact of the determination for general resumption, and its being carried out gradually, as is now being done, will put a stor to the functactions in gold. Now, he thinks, is the time to put in practice Greeley's doctrine and resume. It is, Mr. Story says, only a question of public sentiment and public courage.

BUPPALO BANKS PAYING COLD.

BUPPALO, N. Y., April 18.—The First and Third National Banks of this city are ready to redeem their own circulation in gold. The brokers are charging 3% to 1/2 per cent for gold drafts.

EEPEEMING THAIR CIRCULATION IN GOLD.

CINCINNATI, O., April 18.—The Richmond National Bank, of Richmond, Ind., commenced to redeem its circulation to-day in gold. Only a small amount was presented. The First National Bank, of Vincenues, Ind., amounced its readiness to-day to redeem its outstanding circulation in gold. total and in the

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—The evening papers publish interviews with all the leading national and private bankers of this city, m which they declare themselves ready to resume specie payments at any time.

IOWA BANKS SUPPLIED WITH GOLD PIND NO DAVENPORT, Is., April IS.—The First National Bank of Davenport, Is., April IS.—The First National Bank of Davenport, Ia., announces that on and after this date it will redeem its outstanding notes in gold. It is believed the Davenport National Bank will immediately follow this example. The banks of this city have about \$30,000 in gold coin at present. The National Banks of Des Molbes, Is., were supplied with gold eagles yesterday to give to all who wanted, but not a dollar was demanded, and business weit out as usual, without excitement, checks being paid in currency or coin, as desired.

REDEMPTION BEGUN AT CHICAGO.
CHICAGO, April 18.—The Northwestern Bank
of Chicago has begun the redemption of its
circulating notes in gold. Se, also, has the Hilnois National Bank of Chicago.

SHARP SHOOTING. Senator Sargeot's Retired List.

FROM MI-SENATOR LOGAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1878.—The Hon.

A. A. Sargent, U. S. S.—My DEAR SIE: 1 see
by the recent proceedings in the United States
Senate that you have introduced a substitute Senate that you have introduced a substitute for the House bill providing for the appointment of Gen. James Sticios to the retired list of the army. The substitute you offer includes the names of many who served their country in time of need, and among them I find my own. Why you should insert any of these names I do not understand; but I will only speak for my-self. I certainly can see no reason for the insertion of my name, for I am neither old nor decrepit, nor am I a pensioner. I ask no largesse from the Government, nor have I ever made exhibition of my wounds or sought sympathy on that account. It has not been, nor is fit now, my purpose to seek aid from the Government on account of any service I may have rendered. Although I do not presume

names, and I nave no doubt the list should be largely extended.

But, my dear General, the retired list of the army is not intended for any such uses, and should not be. It is a provision for the old age of those who have given up their whole lives to the military service, renounced and become incapable of all other business, and becoming old or disabled, are given an exceptional bounty that cannot be claimed by volunteer soldiers who leave their business for a brief period, to resume it at the close of their service. To extend these provisions to one volunteer officer is a departure from the reason of a just rule, that may not much burden the Treasury. But its extension to one leads in justice to its extension to onany, destroys the rule, and cuts deep into the public funds. As the people all over the country are reasonably complaining of one roots taxistion, it well becomes legislators to accutuate objects of expenditure, and not be hurried into extravagance, however the measures promoting it may be disguised as generous and charitable.

ures promoting it may be disguised as generous and charitable.

I know that you and I are not in accord upon such subjects. You havored on several occasions in the Senate and I resisted an Equalization Bounty bill, which, by the estimates of the Paymaster-General and Comptroller of the Treasury, would take at least \$100,000,000 from the Treasury. I know that you contended that the effect of the bill would be to take out several millions less, but in any event the drain was to be enormous. Your ideas upon such matters, as you well knew, were radically opposed to mime, though unquestionably honestly entertained, and for this reason you may have intended in sending your letter to the press, instead of to me, to gain the public eye rather than mine. Of that I do not complain, for you have a right to publish your views to convince others, if not me, and my name is at your service at any time on which to hang your discourses. With much respect,

Gen. John A. Logan, Washinston, D. C.

P. S.—Since the above was written the mail brings to me your letter, and gives to me the pleasure of reading in your familiar hand what I had so much enjoyed in print.

A. A. S.

BROTHER FRED.

What He Thinks and Has to Say About His Senatorial Relative's Interview. Disputch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The World interviewed Fred A. Conkling, the Senator's brother, to-day. He said: "It's none of my funeral, but it gave me great pleasure to learn that the un-pleasanthess between my brother and Senator pleasanthess between my brother and Senator Gordon was apparently at an end. At one time I thought a hostile meeting unavoidable. I don't know as I should have bad any reason to dread the result so far as my brother is concerned, for he is an excellent pistol-shot. I don't know whether my brother has been fully reconciled to him, but, at any rate, I mean to give this fellow Gordon a stirring up one of these days. He says he has a burying-ground as man here nuit West, where he puts his victims these days. He says he has a burying-ground somewhere out West, where he puts his victims away to rest. Perhaps he has, but I don't think he will have either my brother or myself for a victim very soon."

"Have you any thing to say about the relations between your brother and Hayes! A good many people seem to doubt that Senator Conking ever rave expression to such views as he is credited with in the communication from Utics."

"Yes, but who are they! Persons who ow nothing about fire it can only judge from the conversations I have had with my brother when he has been in New York. I know my brother regards Hayes

lareness from the Government, nor have I ever made extinction of any vention to empirical control of any vention to empirical control of any vention of many ventions of the control of the property of the control of t

MARINE NEWS.

An Important Invention for Mariners, if the Invention le Correct.

Nautical Haps and Mishape, Lake Freights, and Many Items of Interest from Lake Ports.

CONTROLLING STEERING-COMPASS

The following communication will prove interesting to mariners, and if the inventor's claims are genuine he has certainly got a good thing:

"The uncertainty of knowing the tree heading (the steered course) of a vessel after a certain lapse of time, under unfavorable circumstance. A high rough sea running, or with a very mooth sea and slow working of the steering compass, brought me to study the idea of constructing an instrument which could, show the middle line of all the deviations from the intended or steered point of compass after any length of time, consequently giving the true direction for compass. The value of such an instrument for navigation, (especially on the ocean) will be clearly understood by every practical navigator, as it as well-known fact that a vessel, steamor sail, cannot be alevens stricily correct, but will siways more or less neviate, according to circumstances, on one of the other side. The ship's recknoning will consequently show the wrong place at the time, if not corrected by abservations, and the longer between the observations the more so. The value of an instrument which gives certainty, where heretofore has only been guesswork, needs no explanation to the practical navigator.
"Way invention, now, completed, marks every CONTROLLING STEERING-COMPASS
The following communication will prove inter-

work, needs no explanation to the practical navigator.

'My invention, now completed, marks every 2.2-5 of a minute the heading of a vessel. The medium of these headings at any chosen time gives the correct direction (heading). It will tell any mistakes or oad steering. It will be of extraordinary benefit while salling close to the wind, following all its changes, which often are very considerable inside of a short time. It will be an ease to the mind of the navigating officer as to the true direction sailed, fully repaying the little attention given the instrument. Mistakes cannot occur. The invention has nothing to do with correcting for current, tide, variation of the compass, leeway, local attraction, etc. It simply gives the true steered direction through the water, and that is just what we want to know without any gassing at it, to give the true place of the vessel secording to ship reckoning. My Control Compass is intended to hang it a convenient place in the cabin, corresponding with the regular stearing compass for the exclusive use of the commanding officer. Once set to work, it requires very little attention.

inquiring for HERMAN A. WALLOS."

NOT SO FAST, MR. WINTER.

"H. Winter, ex-Captain," writes from Janesville, Wis., under date of the 10th, thus: "Will you please oblige many readers of your paper by stating through your marine column what boats (passenger) are going to run the Lake Superior trade this season from Buffale; what lines, how many boats, and who are they to be commanded by! You have never stated it through your columns, and it is a bit of news that would be reliahed by many."

"H. Winter, ex-Captain," should have stopped with his questions, for, had he read TRE TRISUNE,

"H. Winter, ex-Captain," should have stopped with his questions, for, had he read Tax Tribung, he would have been posted. If he will go back to The Tribung of March 12, 1878, he will find the announcement, under the marine heading, that the Union Steamboat Company, Anchor Line, and Western Transportation Company had formed a combination to be called the Lake Superior Transit Company, for the purpose of carrying on the passenger and freight business between Buffalo and Duluth the present season, and were to place ten propoeliers on the fourte. Mehina of the new line has since been made, and the departure of the first boat from Buffale announced. For Mr. Winter's benefit and others who may not have seen the list it is repeated again, as follows: Frop Idaha, Master, A. Stewart; prop Nyack, Master, F. S. Miller; prop Artic, Master, Samuel Shamon; prop Pacific, Master, Louis, Master, Louis, Master, Louis, Master, Louis, Master, E. M. Marion; prop India, Master, Ben Wilkins; prop China, Master, Angus McDoagail; prop Japan, Master, M. Niland; prop Winslow, Master, W. H. Marsh.

It is believed those boats will attend to all the business between Buffalo and Duluth, this year, All the other lake steambout lines have received similar announcements in the marine columns of The Taisune this season.

OSWEGO ITEMS.

Frank Behr, who was in the tig Crusider last year, will go in the sim Oswego Belle this year as first engineer. The schr Bockaway is being thoroughly overhauled. The schrs Daniel

thoroughly overhauled. The schrs Daniel Lyons, Westside, Camariche, M. J. Cummins, O. M. Bond, Guiding Star, Mystic Star, Rising Star, and Trinidad are being repaired and thoroughly overhauled. Capt. Mat Kerwin has left for Ogdensbuirg to take the Lem Ellsworth. The schr Minnis Blakely, Capt. Steele, is on Scott & Nesbitt's dock repairing damages assistaned by going ashort on the Canada side last fail. The schr John Magee is in Gobie & Macfarlane's Gock, where she will receive new frames in both ends, new centre-board box, and a general rest, so that she will retain her grade as an A vessel. The schr J. Bigler is receiving a new pall post, mast partners, and other repairs. Capt. Jämes E. Gilmore, of Dexter, Jefferson County, has left for Toledo, to take command of the schr Mary Copley, of which he is one of the owners. — Exchange.

which he is one of the owners. — Exchange.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The schr B. F. Bruce, in satiling up Detroit River Priday, ran aground on Ballard's Reef, Grosse Island, and was still on at last accounts.

On placing the schr Eagie Wing in dry-dock at Detroit, it was found that she had one plank stove through in two places between the frames on the starboard side, about ten or afteen feet from her bow, and well under her bottom. The holes were about six inches square. She was repaired, and left for Buffalo Friday.

The parties having the contract for dredging Buffalo River left a ridge at the foot of Lloyd street, on which the prop W. L. Wetmore, inden with pork, and drawing fourteen sne a half feet of water, grounded Friday morning. She was compelled to transfer her freight to cumal-boats, and it has gone forward to New York. Exte of freight, \$1.40 per ton.

FOREIGN VESSEL PROPERTY.

The New York Shipping List says the depression of ship property in England is quite as marked as it is in this country. Speculative building has ceased, and both sailing vessels and steamers are freely offered at 25 per cent below the prices carrent five years ago, with few buyers. All this logical enough. There are more ships than business, and freights are so low that, even with the strictest economy, it is difficult to make them pay. The navigation of the Beltie has remained open, and very large shipments of grain have taken place from the Russian ports and Konigsberg, some of which have found their way to Marsellles, and other Mediterrapean ports. This, with the American trade, has for some time oast been the main reliance of English shipowners. The blockade of the Black Ses was raised on the 4th of March, and there has slready been a large influx of steamers chartered at fair rates. But, aside from this, business is very bad, and the prospects on the whole discouraging.

A NEW SCHEME.

The Detroit Free Press was informed the other day that there was a new scheme under way for the advancement of the vessel interests throughout the lakes. It was further stated that a meeting of vessel men would probably be held at that port at an early date to further the plain not yet fully matured, and the exact nature of which the reporter's informant declined to state. A telegram to this city, from Capt. Joe Nicholson to George C. Finney, elicited the answer that no organization of vessel-owners can be effected here, and it is quite likely that any scheme that has not the sanction of all the vessel-owners will not be pressed.

THE METROPOLIS.

The sidewheel steamer Metropolis is expected in port to-day, and will soon commence her trips to South Haven. She has been repaired at a cost of \$6,000. The Cleveland Leader, of Saturday, thus speaks of her:

Sc. 000. The Cleveland Leader, of Saturday, thus speaks of her:

The steamer Metropolis, substantially refitted and painted, was in port yesterday sid left last evening for her western station. She is to run the present season between Chicago and South Haven, Mich., in the fruit and passenger trade. Capt. C. E. Benham, though he will give up the command to Capt. J. M. Mitchell on her arrival, the latter gentleman having an old established contract in the line of traffic, remains on board as clerk and representative of the owner's (Sidney Lewis) interest. Excursionists will miss the Metropolis and her genial officers.

BAD FOR DETROIT. BAD FOR DETROIT.

It was very dull along the river front yesterday, there being but few vessels either receiving or discharging freight. Persons who are connected with up-shore steamers, and others who know whereof they speak, say that not one trip out of five made by up-river and shore-port steamers more than payexpenses, while a large number are running behind.—Free Press, 20th.

THE SINKING OF THE EXPRESS.

An account of the sinking of the brigantine Express appeared in yesterday's Transuss. The Captain, O'Grady, Mate Burns, and the trew have arrived here, and report neglect on the part of the star Dix's officers in not rescuing them. As it was an hour and a half after the collision that the Express went down, her officers believe that much of value could have been saved from her had the Dix

occafficting, as usual in such cases. It was the im, and not the stern, of the steamer that was maged, a fact overlooked by the least that was

ledo, Manitoba, Lincolni, Bertschy, Oswegatchie, Chris, J. D. Swyer.

Arrived—Schr Fiorida.

Down—Props Townsend and consort, Huron City, Mackinaw, Wissabickon, Mineral Rock and barges; scher S. J. Luit, Anglo-Saxon, City of Chicigo, E. Davison, Lafrienter, Mejosohis, W. S. Crosthwat, Champion, Moonlight, David Vanes, T. W. Perry, James J, Case, Michigan, Halsiess, C. K. Nims, Mary Hattle, Wawanoush, Clara Parker, Granger, Hattle Johnson, Unsdilla, G. C. Barnes, J. H. Mead, Zach Chandler, E. Jones, Charles Foster, Fellowardt, Ada Madora, Arrived—R. L. Coyne, 19856.

Wind—Rast, gentle. Weather fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights on 'Change were more active Saturday at 3d834c for corn to Buffalo, and 34 384c for do to Peirt Colborne, the outside being paid in the afternoon, Room was secured for 40,000 bu wheat and 357,000 bu corn. The prop Java and barges Egyptian, Pelican, Rafeigh, and active Goshawk and K. Winslow take corn via Buffalo. The Flying Hist corn to Port Colborne at 34c, and in the afterneon the J. R. Bentley corn to do at 34c. The scha Toledo corn to Collingwood on inrough rate. The prop Avan wheat through via Buffalo. The scha Game Cock was chartered Saturday for lumber from Ludington at \$1.00 per 1,000 ft.

MAN.
Leopold & Austrian have sold the old prop Norman to R. G. Peters, a well-known lumberman of Maulstee, on private terms, but the purchase price is understood to be between \$6,000 and \$8,000. The Norman is to be converted into a steam barge for the purpose of transporting lumber from Manistee to Chicago, and will tow a consort. She is now at Milwaukee, whence she was towed from this port last full.

Capt. D. P. Dobbins, Superintendent of the Righth District of the Life-Saving Service, is engaged in shipping libraries of forty volumes each to the several stations under his control. They form part of a library of 3,000 volumes which was generously contributed by a lady to the trol. They form part of a library of 3,000 volumes which was generously contributed by a lady to the Department in Washington for the use of the Keepers and crews of the stations and superscale persons who may be temporarily detained at them. Capt. Dobhina is now forwarding to his stations the ten surf-boats built in this city for the use of the service. —Buffalo Courier.

A REDUCTION. A REDUCTION.

The Detroit agent of the Western Transportation
Company lately received a telegram from New York
which read as follows: "All third and fourth class
canal goods shipped from date, to and including
30th of April, 15 cents." The old rates were 16
and 18 cents. It must be understood that these
rates are from New York to Detroit via Eric Canal
to Buffalo, thence to Detroit by the boats of the
Western Transportation Company.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

The prop Arabia went to elevator last night to load for Buffaio.

Mr. Krueder's new steamer, the George Wilson, was not ready for the trial trip yesterday, and he has concluded to defer it until next Sunday.

The steam barge Colin Campbell took her place at the market docks yesterday, with a cargo of lumber.

o make business lively this morning, for a short to make business lively this morning, for a short time at least. She schr. A. W. Luckey goes to Milwankee to load cinders for Cleveland at 80 cents per ton, so the Sentines said Saturday.

Some interesting matter on canal and lake west-bound freight will be found in the railroad news in to-day's Taiguns.

Supervising inspector Cook was here sgain last week to get additional evidence, it was said, in the case of inspector Warren.

The Chicago Dredging and Dock Company has a contract to deepen the Calumet River from the mouth to Brown's Steel Works, about three miles and a half. They agree to make the depth an average of twelve feet.

ELSHWHERE.

and a haif. They agree to make the depth an average of twelve feet.

Two new skil-boats are being built at Detroit for the lighthouse service.

The consort of the prop Germania has been rebuilt at Marine City.

The new stim Alaska is at the Detroit upper dry-dock receiving her machinery.

The stims City of Detroit will be ready to make her trait trip about one week from Monday.

The stokes Bay State and D. G. Fort have received their outit at Tolodo.

The barge Shawnee has been sold at Detroit to Thomas Adams and John Monaghan for \$2,500.

Pat Smith owns the schr Minckly, and is having her rebuilt at Cleveland. She will be furshed about the lat of May.

The steam barge Oscar Townshend has cleared from Green Bay with 30,400 bashels of wheat.

The shounchis of wheat from Milwankee by lake for the week ending at noon Saturday aggregated \$28,821 bashels.

L. J. Day has made arrangements to run the ether Fawl between Green Bay and Chambers Island.

The achres Montgomery, Monterey, and Mont Bianc are at Detroit shipyards receiving repairs to rises their grades.

The repairs on the stume Dove have been completed at Bay City, and her furnishing have been added.

The anchor and chain picted up by the stum Benton in White Pigeon Bay is supposed to have belonged to the stum Northern Indians, which barned twenty-one years ago.

Several Buffale tugs are operating in the river at Port Hirron, and making it warm for the tags of Detroit and that port.

Messars, Quayle & Son are putting the engines in one of the boats they are building at Cleveland for the Anchor Line. She will be named the Delaware, and will be laintened June 1.

The sechr Monterey is being fitted out and painted at Detroit. She will take from there the same cargo of Jumber which she hed aboard last fall, when she went ashore on Lake Huron.

The sechr Monterey is being fitted out and painted at Detroit. She will take 100 for the Cleveland for the Sulfish grade.

The Anchor Line. She will be mamed the Delaware, and will be lainted June 1.

The store Part will l

lake in search of tows. The one that goes the ratest and the greatest distance secures the first reases.

It is reported that a Mr. L. O. Goodell, of St. Louis, will take 10,000 tons of ice out of the Kamimistiquis River, which will be taken to Chicago by the Chicago line of steamers on their down trips.

The schr T. C. Street. Caps. Phipps. saited Friday from Toronto with 17,000 ba of through corn from the Northern Elevator for Ogdensburg. The schr Speedwell and Collifer were whiting at the same place for cargoes, and the Speedwell would probably sail next day.

The Tawas City Guzetle says that Harry Whittemore has encode a red light near the end of the Whittemore dock. which, with the white light heretofore used, will form an excellent range for the convenience of vesses coming around Tawas Point from take Haron.

The wrecking tug Leviathan has left Milwankee for her station at Cheborgan, in the Straits. She takes slong her lighter, the Uister, four steam pumps, and a steam holeser. Having been boused in, the Leviathan is now in better shape than ever. The season grain-charter of the prop Graves and barge Adams, of Buffalo, by the Wabash Railroad, is a disagreeable dose for Toledo vessel-men, as it compels them to take what they can find in the way of grain, or go into some other branch of the carrying trade.

Kingston. White: Hessel. McEwen & Son are building another large tank for the achr Fanny Campoell, now detted out and to be engaged in carrying trade.

Kingston Wales Hessel. McEwen & Son are building another large tank for the achr Fanny Campoell, now detted out and to be engaged in carrying oil between Sarais and Montreai. The tank now being built will be placed on the centre of the deck and will have a capacity of 30 tons. The foil tonsge of the vessel will then be about 340 tons.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and actual saffings this port for the past forty-eight hours ending at

st this port for the past forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVATS.
Schr Louise A. Burion, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Cisra, Muskegon, lumber, Steison Silp.
Schr Beilite Gardner, White Lake, lumber, Ringle street.

Frop Coin Campbell, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Mercury, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Mercury, Manistee, lumber, Market, Schr Minerva, White Lake, lumber, Market, Schr Minerva, White Lake, lumber, Market, Schr Minerva, White Lake, lumber, die, North Paulina street.

The new "Blue Book" shows that there at present in the Civil Service of the Uni States 242 Allena, 315 Bakers, 605 Browns, Davises, 563 Johnson, 474 Joneses, 334 Thorsons, and 1,097 Smiths!

There are cargoes enough at the lumber market

Two new sail-boats are being built at De

filinwood, White Lake, lumber, Two

so & Alton Edifications Scott Sate Lyons, Muskeson, lumber, Market, Schrigher A. Simpson, White Lake Inmber, Market, Schrigher A. Simpson, White Lake Inmber, Market, Schrigher A. Russ, Maskegon, wood, Nickersonville, Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, N. B. Rolling Mills Schrigher Ling, Escanaba, ore, N. B. Rolling Mills Schrigher Ling, Escanaba, Ore, N. B. Rolling Mills Schrigher Lottle Cooper, Black River, Jumber, Market, Schrigher, Market, Anthony

Schr Nathd, Munkegon, light, Schr N. Gardner, Ludwigs Pier, Hight Frap Tempest, White Hall, sandrigs, Schr N. Gardner, Mulice Hall, sandrigs, Schr C. N. Johnson, Manistee, light, Schr G. Filer, Muskegon, light, Prop Rajeigh, Buffalo, crain. Schr Allans, Manistee, light, Schr Allans, Munkegon, light, Schr Alaska, Muskegon, light, Schr Alaska, Muskegon, light, Schr F. D. Barger, Milwaukee, towing, Schr F. Orona, St. Joseph, sundrea, Sturr Corona, St. Joseph, sundrea, St. Joseph, sundrea, St. Joseph, sundrea, St. Joseph, sundrea, St. Jose

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices. \$1.50. \$1, 75c, 80c, and 25c. Matthee prices. 75c, 80c, and 25c. Monday. April 22, every evening and wednesday and Saturday Matthees.

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Company.

THE EASTER HOLIDAY PESTIVALS
every might this week, the Great Dynamacic Celebrit
MISS KATE CLATON
and the Kate Claxton Combustion, in the unwery THE TWO ORPHANS. rith all new scenery, and every character filled by a tist. Louise, the Blind Grl, Kate Charton; Chevali-aurice de Vaudry, Pierre the Cripple, Mr. C. A. St enson. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. This Evening, Matiness Tuesday and Friday, the

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"Meant Days with Bow and Quiver," by
Maurice Thompson.
"Camps and Tramps about Ktaadn."

"Bohemian Days."
"Bohemian Days."
"Modjeska," by Celia Thaxter.
"An Impossible Story," by Bayard Taylor.
"In Arcana Sylvarum."
"Bird Abchitecture."
"The First Butterfly."

LITTLE ROSE AND THE HOUSE OF THE SNOWT "THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE." Illustrated by Edward Eggleston.
"Our Pers and Protectors."
"Concerning the Use of Fagots at Geneva."

CAMPING-OUT AT RUDDER GRANGE."

"A ROYAL MARRIAGE."
"THE SINGING TELEPHONE," etc., etc.
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The MAY SCHENER has the most brilliant co-terie of artists that has ever appeared in any one number of a popular magazine. Among these are F. E. CHURCH, S. R. GUPPORD, H. W. ROBBINS, L. DEFOREST, T. MORAN, WALTER FRANCIS BROWN, WILL H. LOW, FREDERICK DIELMAN, J. ALDEN WEIR, SHIBLAW, KELLY, REINHART, VANDERHOOF, BOLLES, SCHELL, WOOLF, HOPKINS, and others.

The MAY SCRIBNER is a number of numeral

The MAY SCRIBNER is a number of unusua excellence.
SCRIBNER & CO., NEW YORK. St. Nicholas for May

"The Boys' and Girls' Magazine,"

St. Nicholas for May is one of the most delightful numbers of this charming magazine, of which Charles Dudley Wanner said: "I do not see how it can be made any better, and if the children don's like it I think it is time to begin to change the kind of children in this consister."

This number opens with a Frontispiers and a Story, bosh by Mary Hallock Foots, followed by a funny balled, "The Stilly Gooss," with a comical illustration, by F. S. Church; Luct Larone and Cella Thaxters have poems; and Irwin Russell has a most inimitably funny story, "Sam's Birthdat." "The Story of May-Day" is given in a very interesting srticle, and there is a moving account of how "The Peterkins and Oblight to Movn." "Old Soup" is a marvellous narrative, showing the courage, tepderness, and intelligence of a great Elephant." "The King and the hand ballooning." "The Lost Ball,"
"The King and the Hand Briad," are all good and sovel papers. Miss Alcorr's serial, "Under the Llace," is continued. "Different month by a new serial, "Dab Kinaris; the Story of a Growing Boy."

Parties may now subscribe for the numbers of the present volume (Nov., '77, to Oct., '78, inclusive) at a reduction of 50 cents from the regular price, \$2.50, instead of 53, with us, or with any newsdelse."

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The steamers of this Company will sail every by from Bremen Pier, foot of Intra street. Ho late of pessage—From New York to Southstandom Havre, and Sremen, for cable stream, so the street, for said passage apply to 2. Bowling Green, Many Company of the Southern St. Southern St.

New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London
Cabits beausing from 500 to 570 currency. Excessed
Trickets of the beautiful information sarrive
For eallings and further information sarrive
F. B. Lakson, was a seem clarate.

The Rev. W. J. Hunter will lead the noon-ny meeting to-day at No. 150 Madison street, abject: "Individual Responsibility." Stran-ers' meeting this evening, led by W. S. Mather,

inaspolis.

mas J. Diven, Esq., will lecture this eventhe hall of the Irish Literary Society,
LaSaile and Lake streets, on "Chateauand the Reaction in France." Admisree. All are invited.

anything she says she will "bet her on it. The auditors walk round her a when they have returned and rested if she has not wagered her all on the she has betted a great share of herself.

Harry Duffield, a barber in Nauf's shop on adison street, was yesterday arrested at of a coffee-shop by Officer Dunne, chargist the swindling E. S. Henderson of Verdillion, Dakota, by throwing dice. They met ad played in a saloon in some alley off Madison rect, but where, Henderson does not know. he amount is only about \$25.

sale of the banking-house, safety-deposit set., of the State Savings Institution, to come off at 11 o'clock this morning premises, Nos. 80 and 83 LaSalie street, ting considerable attention among capind business men. It is quite probable toolid men of the city will be there in mbers. The property will be sold by siver, Judge L. B. Otis.

ard Ruesz went into a saloon at No. 402 street, and by way of making himself shed a pile of Centaur Liniment dodg-te same style as a \$100 bank-note. The partender, Chrise Balley was thereby bartender, Charles Bailey, was thereby i into giving Buess and his friends sun-ks, for which he could not afterwards fleer Sheppard was called in and Ruesz, with about \$20,000 worth of his worth-p, was locked up at the Armory.

crip, was locked up at the Armory.

terday forenoon the body of a man was
i drowned in a slip near Fowler's packinga, in the Town of Lake, which was soon afard identified as that of Bernard Rourke,
has been missing since last Tuesday. No
so of violence were found upon his person,
its friends are of the opinion that he accility fell in. Deceased was 45 years of age,
mperate habits, and employed as a laborer,
eaves a wife and several childred at No.
Garibeidi street.

carbond street.

eth F. Hadley late on Saturday evening a supplemental potition in the voluntary kruptcy proceedings of Raymond & lingham, praying to be allowed to join in restition. Hadley claims to have been all ag a member of the firm of Hadley Brothers, to be entitled to the benefit of the present ceedings, and of his proportion of the firm sta. His individual hisblitties are between 000 and \$12,000. His assets are nil. The or brother, Hiram Hadley, left the firm long

y found the body of a man floating in the at Burlington Silp. It was greatly decomand had apparently been in the water for ime, and was that of a man about 35 years of medium height, dark hair that it dark is time, and apparently been in the water for time, and was that of a man about 35 years e, of medium height, dark hair and musand was dressed in a dark coat, blue flancket, dark jean pauts, plaid shirt, white undershirt, and heavy pegged boots out his pants. On or about the 1st of April a almost exactly corresponding to this ption, and named Fred Wheeler, was remissing from 349 Noble street, but er it is his body can only be told by his es, some of whom will visit the Morgue

re were no new developments yesterday in ysterious robbery of Mrs. Breirauch, of No. arrabee atreet, which was reported in yest's TRIBUNE. The case also has a sensa-aspect, but so little of reliable material et been found by the detectives that one in not be warranted in asying just the job was planned and perpetrated, the robbery is actually a bona fide one is need by the fact that a policeman saw two in the vicinity at about the same bour on y as that at which the robbery was comd, and the description he gives tallies y with that given by Mrs. Breirauch of the two men who chloroformed and robbed her. A day or two will probably unravel the details of the affair.

day or two will probably unravel the details of the affair.

"You infamous scoundrel!" said the Alderman, as the rest of his face became as red as his nose with a flery flush of indignation; "you abominable corruptionist and jobber, how dare you come here and propose to me to sully my hands with a bribe,—to take your leprous money for assisting to put your nefarious scheme through the Council and to rob the City Treasury! Sir, you have made a mistake; you do not know the man with whom you are dealing. What do vou take me for, anyhow? What are you giving me, anyway? You may thank your lucky stars, sir, that no one was present at this interview, for had a single living human soul heard you make this corrupt proposition tome, I should have hurled you from yon window and fitted you for a tin ear. You have my answer; go! But, before you go, tell me, in the strictest confidence and for my own information merely, supposing that I had been as corrupt a person as you assumed me to be and prepared to listen calmly to your debasing proposition,—in that improbable case, how much were you ready to give me? Cash, sugarin your clothes, I mean?" The corruptionist, up to the hour of going to press, wore his own cars, and gave no signs of having been precipitated from any appreciable window.

A letter received in this city yesterday by Mrs. Johnson, of the detective georps, portrays the fearful sufferings of Mrs. Ida L. Pierce in the County Jail at La Crosse, Wis. She is imprisoned there for contempt of court in running away to this city with her child, which was awarded by the Court to the father by a surreptitious divorce proceeding. The informant states that she is covered with body-vermin, her cell is lined with bugs and all sorts of creeping things, and ao one is allowed to see or speak to her. If these things are so, the officials of La Crosse are the most dastardly set of miscreauts in an American city. The experience was arrested in importance here,

is allowed to see or speak to her. It these things are so, the officials of La Crosse are the most dastardly set of miscreants in an American city. The case is of local importance here, as Mrs. Pierce was arrested on a charge of kidnapping upon her arrival in this city some weeks ago. Public sympathy was with her, and the courts promptly released her on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that a mother had a legal right to her child. While here Mrs. Pierce placed the little one in a convent near Ninety-fith street for safe keeping, but one day a person came to the convent with a written order bearing the forged signature of Mrs. Pierce and upon this gaised possession of the child. In this city the police accuse Sheriff Halstead, of LaCrosse, with complicity in this pieces of york, as it is known that he remained here three whole days, after he notified police headquarters of his departure. In LaCrosse indignation is running high, and in this city those acquainted with the facts condema all the woman's enemies for the inhumanities to which they are subjecting her.

A young man in the South Division has long

woman's enemies for the inhumanities to which they are subjecting her.

A young man in the South Division has long been desirons of inducing his mother-in-law to depart and bless the household of some other of her daughters, and to this end has employed a craft which, if applied to the solution of the Eastern Question, would long ago have settled matters to the satisfaction of everybody concerned. Flattery and similar mild methods failing, he thought it would be wise to try and get her mad: accordingly, for the last six weeks he has applied himself to rendering her life unendurable by saubbing her, asking her advice to disregard it conspicuously, telling her that the only woman in the world who can cook is his mother, and so on. They had had several scenes, and twice his wife had compelled him to sleep on the sofs, so that when, on Friday last, another fiare-up occurred, he had strong hones that he had at last accomplished his purpose, especially when the old lady asked a private interview with him. "Willyim," she said, "I have long noticed that my presence in this household reamed obnoxious to you, and your treatment of me has been brutal in the extreme. Men have seen snatched baldheaded for less. Time and again you have treated me with a marked coldiess,—not to say warmth,—and have determined my other woman to leave the house forever. All this I have been spatiently, but of late your nsoleuce has become so aggravated that I have solemaly resolved never to set w foot outside of your door again!" He feli labing to the ground.

A gentleman, the elbows of whose shirt were anging out of the knees of his pantaloons, and

foot outside of your management of the ground.

A gentleman, the clows of whose shirt were anging out of the knees of his pantaloous, and shose boots were incrusted with the mud, gravel, and dust of the ten counties along the line of the Chicago & Alton Raliroad, met a mindred sourit as he came limping along Archer evenue last night, and said, "How's things?"

"What things?" replied the individual thus ad-

dvance, and the existence of arbitrance, and the failure of special conveying their baggare) to tauties at the Palmer House!" Rough a Chicagoan, terselv. "Blankets and the lodging-rooms!" "Nary." "Conveying their baggare of the special structure.

one-horse town anyhow." "The city's busted, chip" said the visiting statesman. "That's what they say," rejoined his coursade. "Don't you believe it, cully; the Directory's out; that's what's the matter. I've been there before. About two months ago I struck St. Louis. As soon as I arrived I asked a cop the way to the police station, so's I could get a night's lodring. 'Stranger here?' says he. 'Yes,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he. 'Hold on,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he. 'Hold on,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he. 'Hold on,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he. 'Hold on,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he. 'Hold on,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he, 'Hold on,' says I. 'Come along with me,' says he, and he took me to the police station, where they turned out the off platoon and saluted me. 'Tally one for me,' says the Coptain; 'Ithat makes bounty on three to-day.' You have deserved well of your city, Patrolman Mullarkey,' says the Captain; 'Ithat me generations will read with pride your name in gold letters a foot high on your statue of the purest Carrara marele in the Pantheon of the big bridge. And now, Major,' says he, turning to me, 'givelia name!' Fivocent whisky's good enough for me,' says he, turning to me, 'givelia name!' Fivocent whisky's good enough for me,' says he, the hotel for a bottle of their SD brandy.' When I had drunk all I could, he put me to sleep in his own bea, and lent me a clean shirt and his razor. Next day he took me to the Lindell House and introduced me, and the clerk registered my name, and it was brooktrout, hot-house strawberries, and quall on toast. 'I aim't got no mouey,' says it to the clerk. 'That's all right, Colonel,' says he, giving me a 40 cent Henry Clay; 'your board is paid for for one day. To-marrow you go to the Planters', and next day to snother hotel, and so, on, registering your name a each. The city has for me to the Directory.' Well, sir,'' said the visiting states may he to me in for a vag. No canvasback ducks, no Carte Blanche,

went.

BOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—The Hon. T. E. Helm, Mississippi; G. H. McIlvane, Peoris; Col. G. L. Shoup, Idaho; J. H. Barnett, New York; Prof. Carpenter, Boston; the Hoa. J. P. Kidder, Dakota; H. Wilson, Indianapolle; John E. Bogue, Sloux City; A. R. Cazauran, New York; E. C. Montgomery, St. Louis.... Sherman House—A. A. Conant, New York; Peter Herdie and Charles Hayes, Williamsport, Pa.; H. W. Fry and L. Pelly, London, Eng.; L. E. Edwards, San Antonio, Texas; A. M. Beiden, California... Palmer House—B. Heindl, South Pacific Islands; J. H. O'Bryan, St. Paul; J. H. Pratt, Sydney; the Hon. P. P. Pratt, Buffalo; H. F. Gillig, London, Eng.; C. H. Tall, Del Norie, Cal.; C. Ferris, Denver; D. W. Coolidge, Portland, Me.; the Hon. W. E. Warren, Boston; John McKean, New York; T. Natt, Cleveland... Grand Pacific—Copeland Townsend, Oconomowoc; W. R. Hind, New York; R. M. Bassett, Connecticut; J. B. Spencer, New York; Charles Powers, Boston; R. B. Kellogg, Green Bay.

Because Mr. Wurster's German theatre at the New Chicago was not as well patronized during this as during former seasons, it was construed into a sign that the Germans of the city would and could not support a first-class German theatre permanently. Such, however, is not the fact. Chicago contains a large German as large Germ man population—as large as many German capitals that support first-class theatres—that apitals that support lirst-class will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, were will visit a theatre once a week, at least, we will visit a theatre once a week, at least, we will visit a theatre once a week, at least, we will not once a week, at least, we will not once a week at least the weight of the weight of the weight of the weight on the weight of the weig good performances given in their mother-tongue, provided such performances are as good as those given in the English theatres. The success which Mr. Wurster schieved during the two seasons previous to this one proves the assertion. The companies he had then were good ones, and each role was in the hands of a capable actor, which resulted in good ensembles, and performances that gave satisfaction. The Germans are well educated, critical people, and they know the difference between good and bad performances. They do not care to see plays where the principal parts are performed by brilliant actors, and the minor parts put in the hands of amateurs, but they want to see every part, no matter how small, performed in an acceptable manner. This seaperformed in an acceptable manner. This sea-son Mr. Wurster took a new departure, andlen-gaged a few great stars, but had no actors to ad-equately perform the minor parts. The perform-nices were not as rounded as formerly, and the result was a financial failure. Mr. Wurster's ill-success this year was in some measure also

equately perform the minor parts. The performances were not as rounded as formerly, and the result was a financial failure. Mr. Wurster's ill-success this year was in some measure also due to the fact that some of the actors he engaged as good actors turned out failures, and, when they were forced to retire, he could not get the proper material to fill their places. But during the last few weeks several German theatres in other places broke up, leaving some good material free for engagement. Mr. Wurster embraced the opportunity thus afforded, and reorganized his company about three weeks ago, engaging actors that were capable of giving such performances as delighted the large andiences at his theatre during the previous seasons. This new company contained no such brilliant stars as Cottrelly, but every actor was capable of filling his part, no matter how small, acceptably. The result has been magnetic. Instead of empty benches, full houses were the rule, and, if the end of the season was not so near, Mr. Wurster would undoubtedly retrieve in a measure his previous failure, and make up somewhat for the losses he sustained. This proves that the Germans will support a good first-class theatre in this city if the right kind of plays with good stock actors are presented. Since the reorganization of Mr. Wurster's company the performance have been all that could be desired, and even better than during former seasons. Probably the best and most enjoyable performance over given at this theatre was the performance of a new melodrama, by Adolph L'Arronge (the able and witty author of the successful melodrama "Mein;Leopoid"), entitled "Hasemann's Daughters." A finer play of this kind has never been written, and it is even superior to "Mein Leopoid." The characters are all exceedingly well drawn, and it requires a company of more than ordinary talent to give it the proper effect. It requires tragic as well as comic acting of superior quality. The strength of the present company of Mr. Wurster was fully attested by the able

Stephany.

Next week's performance will be the last one this season at this theatre.

In the case of Hamilton, Rowe & Co., an order was made restraining Hale & Emerson from prosecuting their distress for rent.

A discharge was issued to George K. Clark.

A composition meeting will be held Warn.

A discharge was issued to George K. Clark.
A composition meeting will be held May 3 in
the case of J. B. Hall & Co.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of
Swarthout & Beaver.
R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of
George F. Work.
The composition meeting of W. S. Babcock
was continued to April 24 at 10 s. m.
A first and final dividend of 25 per cent was
declared in the estate of Hilger & Faxon, deal-

ers in wall paper. The debts amounted to ab

Judge Williams was engaged Saturday in hearing the arguments on the petition of the County Collector for an order on the Receivers of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, the Protection Life-Insurance Company to pay over the amount due from these companies for back taxes. The whole amount claimed is about \$40,000, of which \$30,000 is due from the Republic Life, partly for taxes on its capital stock and franchises.

public Life, partly for taxes on its capital stock and franchises.

DIVORCES.

Mary Quin complains that her husband, John W. Quin, deserted her in August, 1874, only six weeks after their marriage, and she thinks she has waited long enough for his return.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Bass Foundry began a suit Saturday against Raiph Plumb and Francis E. Hinckley, claiming \$15,000.

C. M. Atkins sued Henry Crawford for \$5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William J. Morgan and James E. Bull filed a bill Saturday against Octavius Prince, Susan D. Childs, W. H. Smith, F. W. Childs, Katie A. Childs, W. D. Childs, John Mattocks, and Albert Smith to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lots 38, 39, 41, 43, and 44, Block 4, of S. J. Walker's Dock Addition to Chicago.

The Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company began a suit by attachment against L. Sampson, claiming \$1,725.41.

C. E. Foss field a bill against Solomon S. Allen, A. T. Hemingway, Welter Butler, Isaac R. Andrews, and Anna Andrews, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,200 on that part of the S. E. & of Sec. 11, 39, 12 lying south of the Desplaines River.

River.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Andrew Ziegler began a suit for \$5,000 damages against James Lacey.

Andrew Lindholm brought suit for \$5,000 damages against James Lacey.

Andrew Lindholm brought suit for \$5,000 against C. B. Condee and John M. Gettman.

Fred E. Colwell sued George Coughtry for \$10,000 damages.

Henry B. Rogers began a suit for \$5,000 damages against Ulick Bourke.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—96, 97, 102, 103, 104, 106 to 111, and 113 to 121, inclusive. No. 95, Gardney vs.

McVicker, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3, 161 and 3, 163, and calendar Nos. 17, 22, 29, 30, and 33. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3, 161 and 3, 163, and calendar Nos. 17, 22, 29, 30, and 33. No case on trial. JUDGE BOOTH—3 and 23 to 35, inclusive. No. 21, Harris vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 1,684, Burns vs. Renshaw, and calendar Nos. 33 to 64, inclusive, except 35, 37, 38, 44, 45, 48, 48, 50, 53, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 63. No case on trial.

53, 56, 57, 58, 61, and 63. No case on Mini-JUDON FARWELL—General Business. JUDON WILLIAMS—290, Adlard vs. Adlard. JUDON WILLIAMS—290, Adlard vs. Adlard. SUPERION COUNT—CONFESSIONS—Horace Stewart vs. William C. Ritchie, \$520. JUDON GANT—JOSEPH VAUGHAN & Co. et al. vs. William A. and Henry Buttera, \$489, 34.—P. J. Roche et al. vs. Miles McMahon, \$355.80. CINCUIT COUNT—CONFESSIONS—The Commercia National Bank vs. Hugh Watt, \$220.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD. The Easter services of Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday afternoon was at tended by a large number of Englewood people of all denominations, and the Baptist Church, where the services were held, was filled to overware the services were held, was fined to over-flowing. The Rev. R. H. Bosworth, pastor, of-ficiated. The altar was profusely decorated with plants and beautiful flowers, which ex-uded a rich perfume. The musical part of the service was very pleasing.

Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary of the Board

Mr. Fred L. Kimmey, Secretary of the Board of Education of District No. 2, has prepared his annual report, which shows a balance in the hands of the Township Treasurer of \$12,116.76. The total receipts, as shown by the Treasurer's statement, are \$140,730.16; total disbursements, \$131,508.60; cash in hands of the Treasurer, \$9,226.56. The bonded indebtedness of the district is as follows: Bonds bearing 10 per cent interest, \$105,000; bearing 8 per cent interest, \$15,000; bearing 7 per cent interest, \$50,000. The number of scholars attending school during the year at Springer School was 647; Car-shops division, 823; Stock-Yards division, 697; Englewood division, 794; total, 2,971.

Mr. John B. Sherman, Superintendent of the Union Stock-Yards, started for Europe Saturday morning. He was accompanied by his wife and his son Arthur. Mr. Sherman will make a short visit at the old home in Payerbhranie N. V. morning. He was accompanied by his wife and his son Arthur. Mr. Sherman will make a short visit at his old home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,

Mr. and Mrs. Howard H. Gross, see Condit, have returned from their wedding trip, and will go to housekeeping in Englewood. Mr. Ishi Smith has gone to Nebraska for the benefit of his health.

MUSKEGON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., April 18.—It's a long tim since I've seen a word from our live town, with its direct trade in lumber, other timber products, and fruit, all going to Chicago.

The winter and spring have been very favorable for fruit. But, for logs, let the coming sea-

son tell the story, and the long faces of ou mill-men,—who, by-the-by, are doing everythin mill-men,—who, by-the-by, are doing everything possible to secure a stock of logs; but, from all I can learn in conversation with contractors, there will be, at the best, only half to two-thirds of a stock. From the best information I can glean from mill-men and others who have come up from the Muskegon River and its branches, there is not over 125,000,000 feet in the river up to date. With the railroads, tram, and truck roads, they will secure of the above amount about 100,000,000 feet. The driving is yet to be done, and in many of the small streams they have only just commenced. This early in the season they are having trouble by a lack of water in driving. Unless we have heavy rains in May or June, 30 per cent of the logs now in will not reach Muskegon for this season's sawing.

All the lumber left from last season's stock has been sold; there is not 1,000,000 feet for sale on Muskegon Lake to-day. This is something that could not have been said before in the last ten years.

Our city does not seem to be affected by the short crop of logs. The merchants are doing a fine trade, and, when the mills (which are just commencing) get to running, the business of our famous Sawdust City will be in full blast.

fine trade, and, when the mills (which are just commencing) get to running, the business of our famous Sawdust City will be in full blast. A trip to Muskegou, in June or July, from Chicago, via the Goodrich line of boats, is one of the most pleasant to be had on Lake Michigan, leaving 'Chicago at 7 o'clock p. m., arriving at Muskegon at 7 a. m.; returning, leave Muskegon at 8 p. m.,—wiving nearly a whole day for fishing, boating, and seeing the many large saw-mills, which are the largest in the world. The hotel accommodations are good.

Silver.

TREASURE TROVE. San Francisco, April 21.—The schooner Caroline Medau, Capt. Winant, has returned from the wreck of the steamer City of Sai Francisco with about \$16,000 in silver bullion recovered by divers. The expedition was fitted out by Capt. Winant at the solicitation of two divers, James Steele and Dapiel McGlade. They report the wreck a confused mass and the cargo ruined. The recovery of the bullion was attended with great risk, on account of the exposed position of the sunken steamer.

FAIR PRICES FOR GOOD WORK.

Honesty of workmanship deserves fair compensation. The "cheap" man and the "cheap" goods may prove the dearest in the end. Fair pay s the only way to secure a fair day's work or a fair article.

In nothing has the competition for cheapness run to a greater length than in the manufacture of watches, until many buyers now expect to find the accuracy of a chronometer for the cost of a pinch-beak time-piece. Disappointment on the part of the buyer and discredit to the manufacturer is the institution and its contraction.

the puyer and discredit to the manufacturer is the inevitable result.

From any such discredit the American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., is absolutely free. From the first this Company has done good work, and the thousand of reliable watches which they yearly supply to the public are hourly testifying to the honesty of workmanship which has given this Company such a marked success. They make and sell nothing but good watches, and they sell as cheaply as good watches can be sold. A watch that does not keep good time is worse than useless, because it is a constant deception. The owner of a Waltham watch can depend upon it every time, and finds it true economy to pay a fair price for a and finds it true economy to pay a fair price for trustworthy pocket companion.

CARPET LINING GIVES A SOFTNESS and elasticity to the tread. Use (cotton and paper) only that manufactured by the American Carpet Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-dealers.

JAPANESE ART.

The grand Japanese art collection is on with catalogues, to-day at Messrs. Butters of apper salesrooms, 147 Randolph street. Sa gin to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

RIDING ON THE RAIL.

An Episode on a Night Express Train

—A Methodist Parson and His

Their Arrival in Chicago and Their Sudden Departure.

The daily train from Omaha on the North-western Railroad dashed through the vapors and the mists that overhung the slumbering town of Morrison, III. The whistle blew, the bell rang out, the brakemen aroused them-selves, and the panting, snorting engine came to a dead stop in front of the depot. The con-ductor sang out, "Mor-ris-o-n, Morrison," in an energetic way, and swung his lantern to and ductor sang out, "Mor-ri-s-o-n, Morrison," in an energetic way, and swung his lantern to and fro as the one solitary passenger entered the train. The increasing puffs of the engine told of growing speed. The station-master at Morrison muttered to himself, cursing the fate that awakened him at early morn to sell one ticket, and that to a woman, and retired to bed. The mists gathered around the depot and all was as before—except in bed. The mists gathered around the depot, and all was as before,—except in
one car of the train that was fast disappearing
behind the natural swell of the earth. There,
away back in the corner of a soat farthest removed from the uncertain and yet tell-tale glare
of the smoke-begrimed car-lamp, sat a young
woman, her arms folded resignedly across her
breast, drawing closer around her a dark cloak.
Her face was half concealed by a heavy vell,
yet one could see by the eager way in which she Her face was half concealed by a heavy veil, yet one could see by the eager way in which she peered about her and startedly turned when the doors opened that she sought some one. Upon entering she had hurriedly scanned the countenances of the few sleeping travelers whose snores and bootless feet sticking high above the seats betokened attempted rest. Her motions were such as would attract attention, for they were not margin, the actions of a time! were not merely the actions of a timid young woman traveling alone at an unseemly hour,—I o'clock at night. There was an indescribable something that proved an attraction. She settled back in the seat, refusing a berth in the "sleeper," and said and did nothing but gaze and think. The train whirled along, the sleepers slept, the lamps burned dimly as before, and the mysterious young woman in the corner sat as if unwearied of the cheerless monotony. What thoughts were here'twere hard to divine, as the train rattled on and on, how stopping to pick up a tiray traveler, and now "laying by" to await a passing train. Her thoughts could have been hardly as interesting to her as were thoughts of her to one unobserved, for only when the train stopped was she on the alert to notice the slightest interruption of her solitude. At last the voice of the conductor shouted out "De Kaib." The young woman started, half-turned in her seat, and gazed steadily at the door.

ONE MAN ENTERED THE CAR. were not merely the actions of a timid

stopped was she on the slert to notice the silentest intervention of her solitance. At the silentest intervention of her solitance at the silentest intervention of her solitance and her season and care detecting a subdued exclamation that betokened no less of surprise than of pleasure, hastily approached the young woman and ast down beades the control of the young woman and set down beades with the control of the young woman and set of the politance woman and set of the young woman and set of the politance woman and set of the

rived at 6:30 a. m., and breakinst would prove palatable after several hours of weary riding. Suffice it then to say that

THEN GOT BREAKFAST.

And right here is the place to remark upon the strange things of this life. Entirely unexpected sometimes come the strangest things imaginable. How did it happen that the omnioresent Tribune reporter found himself at about 11 o'clock that morning at the North-Side Water-Works when the identical couple that he had seen in the train came walking in hand in hand, like a pair of country school-children? The reporter gives it up. He can't tell how it happened. But it did happen. The couple aforesaid strained their eves in admiration of the huge engines, whose gigantic arms threatened at each revolution to come in contact with other parts of the machinery and "bust" things all to pieces, and just at the critical time moved gracefully by the dangerous point with mathematical correctness and safety. They climbed the iron stairs and gazed at the engines from above. They asked all kinds of questions. They wanted to go up in the tower. Could they? Certainly they could; but it was a long climb. They did not care for that. Would they be kind enough to inscribe their names on the visitors' register? They would do anything to oblige, and she took the pen and wrote "Alice J. Bristol," and after it, in letters that would satisfy any of the "smooth" school-marms of the Green Mountain State, "Vergennes, Vermont." She smiled, and handed the nen to her companion, and he wrote rapidly, "G. W. Carr, Morrison, Ill.," and, under the head of occupation, wrote "clergyman." "Aha! sha!" cried the invisible newspaper man. "So-ho, my fine bird—a clergyman, eh!" But the reporter held his peace. "How high is that tower!" asked Mr. Carr, as he and his fair companion, accompanied by an accommodating employe of the Works, started to high is that tower?" asked Mr. Carr, as he and his fair companion, accompanied by an accommodating employe of the Works, started to make the ascent. "About 200 icet," answered the employe, and then added: "You haven't anything like that in De Kalb, have you?" The clergyman started as if he had seen the town about to fall on him. His face grew redder than his beard. His confusion amounted to extreme embarrassment as he curiously and almost whiningly approached the employe and said: "My friend, I don't know you." "Nor I you," responded the employe. "Why then," eagerly demanded the preacher, "did you say De Kalb?" The employe was about to put the preacher upon the rack when he saw the painful expression of the face of the young woman, who stood within a few feet of him. Before he had time to answer, the points of a star pro-

who stood within a few feet of him. Before he had time to answer, the points of a star protruding from beneath the lapel of the vest worn by the employe caught the quick, wandering eye of the preacher, and, hastily turning the lapel aside, he read:
"Detective."

He jumped back, terrified beyond expression. His face turned ghastly white, and he had hardly breath enough to gasp out: "You haven't been put on my track, have you? You are not after me?" An immense sigh of relief escaped him as the detective told him that he was not after him, and, with a nurried, vigorous wave of the hand, he exclaimed, "That's all I want to know," and, taking his fair young companion, they marched quickly out into the street, not waiting to climb the 200 feet of stairs to the top of the tower, and the place thereof has seen them no more. of the tower, and the place thereof has seen them no more.

The employe (the detective) wondered at the strange conduct of the man, and the reporter wandered out and ascertained that a George W. Carr is the nastor of the Methodist Church at Morison, Ill. He is 41 years of age, and he has a wife and three children. He joined the Rock River Conference, in which the Morrison pastorate is included, in 1869. Since that time he has served as pastor over several charges. It is not impossible that some irresponsible person living out near Morrison took Mr. Carr's name for some malicious purpose. And if it was Mr. Carr, it may be all right, but still the students in the theological schools of the country would grow up surrounded by pernicious influences if they were taught that they could hug and kiss the young ladies on the railroads and take them about in strange cities.

It might be added that all efforts to find the abiding place of the alleged Mr. Carr and his

AND STILL ST. LOUIS IS UNHAPPY.

The effort of the Chicago railroads to dictate the rates which the aborter St. Louis roads shall charge for freight to and from Kansas City to this city is only one feature of the marvelous fabric of discrimination which the railroads interested in that city have managed to build up for its benefit. St. Louis is making to build up for its benefit. St. Louis is making a good fight for trade supremacy despite this discrimination, and it is difficult to see, therefore, how Chicago would make any headway at all if all of its discriminating tariffs were broken up. The rates between the East and West are arranged so that the are almost prohibitory against any trade to St. Louis. Nominally the mileage distance to the two cities is the basis of the freight tariff, but as a matter of fact the mileage is not taken into consideration in fixing rates at all. The difference in the mileage be-

tariff, but as a matter of fact the mileage is not taken into consideration in fixing rates at all. The difference in the mileage between the distance from New York to St. Louis and New York to Chicago is recognized by railroad managers as only 16 per cent, but the west-bound rates always show more than 16 per per cent difference. The following tabular exhibit will show the actual tariff as it now exists from New York to Chicago and St. Louis, and what it would be for St. Louis if were only 16 per cent greater than the Chicago rate:

COMPETING FOR WEST-BOUND FREIGHT. The New York Tribune states that the man-agers of the canal lines are making extraordinary efforts to secure west-bound freight, and many contracts have been made already. Large many contracts have been made arready. Large jobbing houses at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other lake cities refuse, in numerous instances, to submit longer to the rates established by the trunk lines, and threaten to send shipments by canal and steamer unless an immediate reduction is made. An agent of the Blue Line says that commission merchants are in earnest, and will certainly resort to the canals unless the railway rates on west-bound freight are cut down. He also says that a few

canais uniess the railway rates on west-bound freight are cut down. He also says that a few weeks ago the Executive Committee of the trunk lines resolved to reduce the west-bound rates 30 per cent, in anticipation of the opening of canal navigation, but before the circular was issued this action was reconsidered and indefinitely postponed. As one result, this agent says that in less than two working days be lost 1.600 packages of merchandise. He claims that the transfer of merchandise to the canals, in addition to the diversion of trade to Boston, will be seriously felt by the railroads.

Another agent mentions the fact that Morgan, Root & Co., of Cleveland, have made a contract to ship 100 cases of dry goods by canal and steamer from this city to Cleveland, at 20 cents per 100 pounds, to be delivered in ten days, agreeing to ship all goods over this route if the goods are delivered in the stipulated time. The trunk lines charge 49 cents per 100 pounds for the same distance. It is also stated that J. V. Farwell & Co., and Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, have determined to use the canals. They have been offered contracts at 30 cents per 100 pounds, against 75 cents demanded by the railroads. Large dry-goods houses in this city have advised their Western customers to purchase their goods in advance of immediate needs and to ship them by canal, which will bring them to points of destination in time for use, at a great reduction in rates. The canal toll to Buffalo on merchandise is 10 cents per 100 pounds, the railways charging 43 cents for the same distance.

THE MISSOURI RAILROAD LAW.

A St. Louis Times reporter had an interview with members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners touching the working of the railroad law which went into effect on the 1st of April. They state that the only road, so far as they know, which shows any indication of absolute resistance to the law, is the Hannibal & St. Joe. That road claims that, by virtue of its charter, it is exempted from coutrol by the State, especially as regards the State fixing maximum rates and freights. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the State has the right. All or nearly all the roads in the State resist the interpretation placed by the Commissioners on the following

THE RAILROADS.

miles, say, over a single road was \$23, that should be the rate on a like car-load of lumber for the same distance, even if passed over two or more roads, and the railroads that carry the lumber must settle the distribution among them. The Commissioners further stated that they had presented to the several railroads an equitable solution of questions pertaining to the distribution or freight charges. The railroad men claim the law means that each road can charge on the freight as if it started anew when passing from one road to another. The difference between the two interpretations makes a large difference in rates. For instance, in the illustration above given the Commissioners' interpretation makes the freight rate \$33. In raply to a question as to the general features

A BILL ter, an attorner of this city, has commence suit on his own account in the Court of Con mon Pleas of this county against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for services rendered during the past six years, claiming judgment in the sum of \$51,816.

From the London Financial Opinion of Thursday, April 4, the following is extracted, which shows that some attention is attracted to the idea of replacing the present wooden railroad ties with something more durable:

In a paper read before the Iron and Steel Insti-

ties with something more durable:

In a paper read before the Iron and Steel Institute on Friday, Mr. C. Wood estimated that throughout the world 40,000,000 railway sieepers are destroyed every year, representing 100,000,000 cubic feet of wood, which, at 1s 2d per foot, amounts to £6,250,000 annually expended in this one item alone. Mr. Wood considers that by the general use of wrought iron or steel the above enormous sum might be brought down to £3,000,000.

This is a colossal calculation, but for that rea-This is a colossal calculation, but for that reason it may the more readily call attention to the subject as it affects this country. The sub-stitution of iron or steel for wood, in the sup-

port of the rails on our American roads, would cause large present outlays of money, but would result in a saving similar in character, and perhaps greater in proportionate amount, to the saving which comes from using steel instead of iron for rails. What is equally important, it would open up a new field for the profitable manufacture and use of iron, involving enlarged consumption of coal, and would save from waste very large quantities of timber that is needed for other and more durable constructions.

mington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad has been placed in the hands of R. R. Bridgers, as Receiver. The cause was a failure to pay a rental of 7 per cent to the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and a default of interest on its mortgage bonds. The boudholders of the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Company, after three Court, for a Receiver. By the terms of the lease, the Wilmington & Weldon Road has reverted to the stockholders. The road is a connecting link of the Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Bridgers, the Receiver, was President of both companies, and the management is virtually unchanged.

unchanged.

The probabilities are, says the Indianapolis Journal, that with the taking effect of the summer time-tables a war will be inaugurated between the Ohio & Mississippi road, the Vandalia, and Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette lines, between St. Louis and Cincinnati, as the latter roads will make the run between the two cities the quickest. The I., C. & L. Company will run their trains via the Lawrenceburg cutog, which makes the indianapolis routs but eight miles longer than the O. & M., and it is claimed that the tracks of the Vandalia line are in much better condition to run at a high rate of speed than the tracks of the Ohio & Mississippi road; at any rate, there is fine prospects for a lively fight and some fast running of trains. The same paper states that grain is be-

SEYMOUR—At Kenwood, Saturday, April 20, Grace, laughter of E. B. Seymour, of Bugalo, aged 19 years. EF Bugalo papers please copy.

YELVERTON—Sunday, April 21, at 5 o'clock a. m., William Yelverton, aged 68 years.

Funeral Monday, April 22, at 1 o'clock p. m., from 1500 Butterfield-st. By carriages to Onkwood Cemetry. 1500 Butterseid-st. By carriages to Usawood Cemetery.

TRIS—In Chicago, April 21, of quick consumption, Mary, daughter of John and Ella Tris, aged 18 years and nine months.

Funeral from residence, 224 Taylor-st., Tuesday, the 25d, at 1 p. m. Friends are cordially invited to attend. SMITH—On the 21st inst., Mrs. Margaret Smith, at her son's residence, 776 West Taylor-st.

Funeral from Jesuit Church at 10 o'clock Tuesday, April 23. Carriages to Calvary.

VAN NORTWICK—April 21. at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Smith. 63 Aberdeen-st., Mrs. Martha Van Nortwick, widow of William Van Nortwick. And mosther of John Van Nortwick, Mrs. James W. Bat and Mrs. Benjamin Smith, of this city, in the path year of her age.

Notice of funeral service hereafter.

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241 and 243 Stat for passengers of freight.
One Upright Engine, between 5 and extra Two first-class Tubular Bollers, with steam pump, and all necessary fattings 5x10. with 26 3-inch flues in each A lot of Steam-Heating Apparatus,
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Near Twenty-ninth-Tuesday, April 23, at 10 At 168 South Clark-st., at the STORE, on

Thursday, April 25, at 930 a 6,000 STOCK OF CLO TO THE TRAD Closing-Out Sale of Stock and Times Soys' Suits, also Coats, Pants, and Vess pring Overcoats, Lines Coats, etc., lerve, to Close Business Goods packed and shipped for coast G. W. BECKFORD

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By T. E. STACE, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1 Bank Pixtures, Desks, Elegant Chi Connier, Etc., Splendid Barring Safe, at Follansbee's Bank, Gard Clark and Washington at The above comprise the entire and Bank, and all is first-class. Black we ter with Plate Glass Top, all suitable Banker, Broker, or Omee of any kinditive, as Mesears. Follandee & Sons from business. Open for inspection sale,

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At half-nast 9 o'clock share At 247 East Indians Will be Sold

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